

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 149

1 August 1979

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SOME DIPLOMATS, DEPENDENTS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM AFGHANISTAN

OW260516 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 July--According to news from Washington, Hodding Carter, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, declared on 23 July that the United States will withdraw some diplomats and their dependents from Afghanistan. Carter said that the decision to take this preventive measure was made due to the security condition in Afghanistan. If the situation improved, the dependents will return to Afghanistan. Carter declared that approximately 100 Americans will leave Afghanistan by plane in the next several weeks, including 48 embassy personnel.

COMMENTARY VILWS ON ENERGY CRISIS, CARTER PLAN

OW010209 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[From "International Current Events" program: "The United States Is Hit by an Energy Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Since April this year the United States has been experiencing a serious petroleum shortage. It began in California and spread to many other states.

Petroleum is the U.S. economic lifeline. The United States now has to import over half the petroleum it consumes each year. Every time foreign petroleum supplies are reduced, the United States feels severe political and economic effects.

The petroleum shortage, rising petroleum prices and U.S. petroleum interests' stirring up trouble to make huge profits combine to further worsen the U.S. energy crisis. This has currently become the Carter administration's most difficult problem.

There are four main causes for the growing energy crisis in the United States in recent years: 1) U.S. domestic petroleum production cannot keep pace with consumption, and the United States is depending more and more heavily on imported oil. Out of strategic considerations, the United States is limiting domestic petroleum exploitation in peacetime to a minimum to preserve it for use in wartime. 2) Energy waste is very serious in the United States. 3) The United States imports petroleum mainly from Middle East and Persian Gulf countries. Whenever these countries reduce supplies, the U.S. energy crisis becomes more pronounced. 4) U.S. petroleum refining capacity is insufficient, and U.S. petroleum interests are hoarding oil for higher prices. This has exacerbated the energy crisis.

To prevent a more serious petroleum shortage, Carter asked Congress for standing authority to announce petroleum rationing when necessary but was turned down by the House. This greatly annoyed Carter. He said that the energy problem was virtually equivalent to war and that he was in a difficult position where he could not achieve anything due to a lack of support.

Carter's repeatedly proposed plan to increase coal output to reduce dependence on petroleum would be difficult to realize in a short time because it would require hundreds of billions of U.S. dollars in new investments. The expansion of nuclear power is also encountering opposition because of radiation leakage accidents at Three Mile Island and other nuclear power stations. The utilization of solar and geothermal energy is still in the experimental and promotional stage and far from playing a role in economic development. Therefore, Carter's plan is like distant water that cannot quench an immediate thirst. The United States still cannot free itself from dependence on imported oil.

Various signs in the United States indicate that the energy shortage is hastening the arrival of a new economic crisis.

RADIO REPORTS ON EXPANSION OF SOVIET PACIFIC FLEET

OW010841 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW

[Current events roundup: "The Expansion of the Soviet Pacific Fleet"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk, a Soviet navy colossus that is armed to the teeth, recently plowed through Far Eastern waters. Since its departure from the Black Sea, this aircraft carrier has entered the Pacific by way of the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca. It finally arrived at Vladivostok, where the headquarters of the Soviet Pacific Fleet is located, on 3 July after 4 months of cruising. It is reported that the S.S. Minsk will join the Soviet Pacific Fleet. This trend shows that in accord with its global strategy to dominate the world, the Soviet Union is vigorously building its military strength in the Pacific region, particularly in the Far East. The Pacific is the biggest ocean in the world and is very important strategically. While increasing its activity in Europe and the Middle East, the Soviet Union has also intensified its infiltration and expansion in Asia and the Pacific region. The Soviet Pacific Fleet constitutes a major Soviet force in its rivalry with the United States in the Asian and Pacific region.

According to a Norwegian publication, INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, in deploying new attack vessels in the past 3 years, the Soviet Union has given priority to the Pacific Fleet. The total number of nuclear-powered attack submarines of the Soviet Union has increased by 15 since 1975. All of them were assigned to the Soviet Pacific Fleet. Its largest Northern Fleet did not get even one. The Soviet Union increased the number of missile-equipped destroyers by 11 between 1975 and 1978, of which 6 went to the Pacific Fleet and 5 to the Northern Fleet.

It is reported that at present the Soviet Pacific Fleet has more than 770 naval vessels of all types, with a total tonnage of 1.3 million. In addition, there are 350 combat aircraft of all descriptions and more than 4,000 marines. The total military strength is about 130,000 men. In terms of military strength, the Soviet Pacific Fleet is nine times that of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and its tonnage is three times that of the U.S. 7th Fleet. The aircraft carrier Minsk, now joining the Pacific Fleet, will greatly enhance Soviet naval strength in the Far East and in the Asian and Pacific region in its contention for hegemony. Since the 1970's, the Soviet Pacific Fleet has gradually expanded its activities toward the Hawaiian Islands in the mid-Pacific and the U.S. west coast, and at the same time it has carried out nonscheduled activities in the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean. With the increase in strength, the Soviet navy has now expanded its areas of military exercises from the western Pacific to Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines, and it is getting closer and closer to the Hawaiian Islands, where the major base of the U.S. 7th Fleet is located. The Soviet Union has also deployed intelligence-gathering vessels off Guam to monitor constantly the movement of U.S. submarines equipped with guided missiles.

Since Vietnam threw itself into the arms of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has made convenient use of Vietnamese ports by sending warships there. According to statistics, a total of 14 vessels of the Soviet Pacific Fleet have visited Cam Ranh Bay, Ho Chi Minh City, Danang and Haiphong between January and April this year. The Soviet Fleet has cruised about the Cam Ranh Bay area and gained an important foothold in an important strategic spot that links the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. This has posed a serious threat to U.S. strategic planning in the western Pacific, and to Japan and Australia, which rely on Middle East oil, and to those Western European countries which have interests in the Southeast Asian region. This situation has brought uneasiness and aroused vigilance in these countries.

I. 1 Aug 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

DPRK PAPER DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM KOREA

OW271540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 27 (XINHUA)--All U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea without delay, stresses the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Korea war of liberation of the fatherland.

The editorial says: "In withdrawing the plan of 'troop pullout' from South Korea and scheming to keep the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea, Carter seeks the heinous aim of taking hold of South Korea indefinitely as a colony and military base and maintaining an exclusive colonial rule over South Korea by containing and overpowering Japan. Such moves of the U.S. imperialists are grave criminal ones barring the reunification of Korea, heightening tension there and endangering peace in Korea and Asia." The editorial goes on to say that Carter's "three-way talks" proposal "is nothing but a diplomatic gesture for concealing the U.S. manoeuvres for split and war against Korea and deluding public opinion."

It declares: "The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the basic obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. It is an anachronistic one running counter to the demand of our people and the desire of the world's people, the U.S. people included. "There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to stay on in South Korea. The question of Korean reunification is one to be settled by the Korean people themselves." "The U.S. imperialists must give up the aggressive design to keep Korea divided indefinitely, take hold of South Korea as their colony and military base and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressor forces and weapons of destruction and stop encouraging the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique forsaken by the people."

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA ENDS AFRICAN TOUR

OW311703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, July 31 (XINHUA)--"No peace in Africa means no peace in the world. To maintain close relations with major African countries is indispensable for Japan's diplomacy." This was repeatedly emphasized by Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda during his 10-day tour of five African nations--Nigeria, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Tanzania and Kenya--which ended today. The visit is a new posture in Japan's diplomacy toward Africa.

For the last ten years, Japan did not show much concern about African affairs. Its trade with South Africa and Rhodesia has aroused dissatisfaction from many African countries. In his talks with leaders of Nigeria and Tanzania, Sonoda explicitly stated that "Japan will not recognize the Muzorewa regime of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia" and that Japan "will reduce its trade with South Africa." He also said that "issues concerning Africa should be solved by the Africans themselves without any big power interference." These remarks were welcomed by the African countries and contributed to the improvement of relations between Japan and these countries.

BEIJING IN VIETNAMESE REPORTS HAN NIANLONG 30 JULY SPEECH

OW311339 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW

[Text] At the ninth plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on 30 July, Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese delegation, reiterated: For the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations to be productive and our relations to be improved and restored to normal, one must start with the crux of the trouble in these relations. We are willing to discuss with you, in the first place, the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the question of not seeking hegemony, so as to lay a sound basis for the fundamental settlement of the disputes between the two countries.

He said: Nine plenary sessions have been held since the start of the Sino-Vietnamese talks. The Chinese side put forth the eight-point proposal on settling the bilateral relations as early as at the second plenary session. China has, on many occasions, proposed that the two sides first of all discuss the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of opposing hegemony with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries and restoring the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries. So far, Vietnam has not responded to our proposals.

The reason the negotiations have so far failed to make any progress is that the Vietnamese side has arbitrarily refused to discuss the principle of not seeking hegemony or the five principles of peaceful coexistence. At the same time Vietnam has fabricated lies at will, slanderously accusing China of having expansionist and hegemonist designs on Indochina and even on all of Southeast Asia in a vain attempt to confuse right and wrong, sow dissension and cover up Vietnam's true intentions of gobbling up Indochina, throwing Southeast Asia into chaos and serving the Soviet Union's policy of a southward drive.

Han Nianlong said: The five principles of peaceful coexistence--respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity; noninfringement on each other's territory; non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality; mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence--have become a norm in international relations recognized by everyone. At present the principle of opposing hegemonism, an important principle for safeguarding world peace and opposing wars of aggression, has been accepted by an increasing number of countries. The five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of opposing hegemonism are closely related, and they all have well-defined and specific meanings and content. It will not do if one merely pays lip service to these principles; one must observe them in one's deeds.

Chief negotiator Han Nianlong said: For 30 years, since its establishment, the PRC has always adopted a peaceful foreign policy and persevered in its efforts to preserve world peace, develop friendly relations between peoples of different countries and accelerate mankind's progress. China has unwaveringly followed proletarian internationalism and supported the struggle of all oppressed nations and peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism for liberation and social progress. It has always exerted itself to strengthen solidarity with the working class and progressive forces in the world, the socialist countries and the Third World countries. It has coordinated with all forces in the world that can be coordinated with in order to oppose the hegemonists' aggressive and war-provoking policy.

China has openly declared before the whole world that we are ready to establish and develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We will never lord it over others and will never become a superpower.

China's foreign policy has been tested by history and broadly trusted and hailed in the international arena. We have always respected the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony. No slander or fabrication can change this objective fact.

We note that in its three-point proposal, the Vietnamese side also put forward the principles of peaceful coexistence, such as respect for other countries' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, nonuse of force or threat of force, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs and so forth. In the negotiations, however, you showed no desire for discussion, let alone respect for and implementation of these principles. This is because in putting forth these principles, you had no intention of actually observing them but only wanted to deceive public opinion.

It is common practice to compare words with deeds to distinguish between truth and falsehood. This is how the people throughout the world and the majority of the countries have been assessing you. A host of facts prove that your actions run counter to the principles of peaceful coexistence that you professed. You have planted in all departments of the Lao party, government and army thousands of your advisers and stationed tens of thousands of troops in the northern, central and southern regions of Laos, placing that country under your total control. You have dispatched close to 200,000 troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea, prop up the puppet regime, massacre and repress in cold blood all Kampucheans who refuse to be slaves and plunge the Kampuchean people in their millions into an abyss of misery. Can one find in your actions the slightest evidence of respect for other countries' independence and sovereignty?

Betraying your history and your own statements, you have invaded and occupied some of China's Nansha Islands and nibbled at and intruded into China's border. You have forcibly occupied the Wuyi Island of Kampuchea and taken possession of Kampuchean territories you borrowed during the war against U.S. aggression, which were commonly known as sanctuaries. You have annexed large parts of the territory of Laos in the name of friendship. Is there any respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity to speak of here? You have kept stepping up armed provocations in China's border areas and creating border conflicts. You have massed heavy troops on the Kampuchea-Thailand border, threatening Thailand and the other ASEAN countries. You launched a naked war of aggression and put Kampuchea under your military occupation and moved your people en masse into that country in an attempt to perpetuate such occupation. Isn't this threat and use of force and aggression? Is there any peace or coexistence here? You have carried out a racist policy of ruthless persecution and forcible export of refugees en masse to deliberately cause trouble in the adjacent countries. Is this consistent with any of the principles of peaceful coexistence? In a word, what the Vietnamese authorities practice is out-and-out aggression, expansion and regional hegemonism and by no means peaceful coexistence.

Chief negotiator Han Nianlong pointed out: In order to cover up its implementation of regional hegemonism, Vietnam has used its propaganda apparatus and even the current negotiations to put out sophisticated fallacies. The plain fact is that the Vietnamese authorities have brought the sovereign state of Laos under their control and that of Kampuchea under their enslavement. Yet you have the impudence to assert that there exists a special relationship. The plain fact is that you have launched a war of aggression. Yet you claim that you have gone there to defend the fruits of socialism.

The plain fact is that you are maintaining a military occupation of Kampuchea and trying to perpetuate it by moving your people there, yet you claim that you are executing an honest international duty. The Vietnamese side has even said that the stationing of Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea and Laos fully accords with the UN Charter and the principles of the nonaligned movement. Here I would like to ask, which article of the UN Charter and which principle of the nonaligned movement does your action accord with? This is a downright distortion of the UN Charter and a great mockery of the nonaligned movement. In fact, this gangster logic is not your own invention. You have taken it over from the big hegemonists, and it is just a Vietnamese version of the notorious theories of limited sovereignty and international dictatorship. The Vietnamese side will not succeed in pitting these fallacies against the principles of peaceful coexistence and of not seeking hegemony. You will get nowhere by using these absurd assertions as shields to evade condemnation by public opinion.

As early as 1954, President Ho Chi Minh clearly stated: The five principles of peaceful coexistence are fully compatible with the consolidation and development of the friendly relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Your aforementioned acts, however, have completely betrayed this teaching by President Ho Chi Minh. I want to frankly point out that if the Vietnamese side continues its present course, it will only cause greater disaster to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, hasten the bankruptcy of the erroneous policy of the Vietnamese authorities and make themselves all the more despised by the international community.

Han Nianlong rejected Vietnam's allegations during the negotiations slandering and assailing China and distorting the cause for the deterioration of the relations between the two countries. He said: At the negotiations, the Vietnamese side groundlessly said that for the past 30 years China has constantly schemed to maintain Vietnam in a partitioned and weakened position, to keep it dependent on China with a view to annexing Vietnam and so on and so forth. We really never thought you would have openly uttered such words. It is known to all that the sacrifice and contribution made by the Chinese Government and people in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence, liberation and reunification of their fatherland have been such as can be denied by no one of good faith. The Chinese side never likes to dwell on its aid and support to the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese side, however, has despicably distorted the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations. We need only briefly recall here a few important facts to prove the absurdity of your distortion.

China and Vietnam share mountains and rivers. There were deep-rooted and historic relations between their revolutions. The Sino-Vietnamese relations during the past 20 years were relations of cooperation, friendship and good neighborliness. They were relations of comrades in arms supporting one another, relations between the front and the rear. The Chinese Government and people have fulfilled their international obligation and have never betrayed the Vietnamese people's in any way. Our conscience is clear.

Chief negotiator Han Nianlong said: Let us ask, when the Vietnamese people found themselves in an extremely difficult situation, who was the first to come out and give them firm support and all-out aid in their just struggle? Who was the first to extend recognition to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam? Who helped the Vietnamese people win the border campaign in 1950? Who helped the Vietnamese people win the Battle of Dien Bien Phu?

After the restoration of peace in Vietnam in 1954, China supported the socialist construction in northern Vietnam and provided you with tremendous aid, for which your leaders expressed thanks on many occasions. Do you mean to say those expressions were from the first hypocritical lies?

The Chinese Government and people gave all-out support and aid to the liberation struggle in southern Vietnam and to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people to reunify their fatherland. We gave the South Vietnam liberation armed forces large amounts of arms, ammunition, foreign exchange and logistic supplies. We staunchly supported the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam in their diplomatic activities. We helped in every way for Vietnamese leaders to travel between northern and southern Vietnam when the two parts were still separated.

When, after the Tonkin Gulf incident in 1964, the United States started a massive invasion of southern Vietnam and wanton bombing in the north, we again went all out to help defend the air space of northern Vietnam. The Chinese people insured uninterrupted transport to North Vietnam at the cost of blood and lives. When the United States mined Vietnamese ports, Chinese sailors risked their lives to ship food and other supplies to the Vietnamese people. You are fully aware that the Chinese leaders, in order to help the Vietnamese people win early victory in their anti-imperialist struggle, gave every consideration to your needs and took great pains to meet them. In order to support Vietnam's struggle against U.S. aggression, the Chinese Government and people made maximum national sacrifices and willingly suffered privations. The bones of Chinese martyrs in their thousands remain on Vietnamese soil. We gave you arms and ammunition and economic, material and foreign exchange aids amounting to tens of billions of Renminbi yuan to help you defeat the enemy, heal war wounds, rebuild the national economy and maintain adequate military strength. Was all this for annexing Vietnam?

Vietnamese leaders once said, "China had supported Vietnam's revolutionary struggle from the outset. Without China's support, the Vietnamese revolution could not have developed as it had" and "it would be impossible to carry on the struggle against U.S. aggression." They also said that "China's great and precious support had contributed immensely to the strengthening of both northern and southern Vietnam's economic and defense potentials and combat strength." There were many more such statements, too numerous to quote. The Vietnamese side has now so unscrupulously distorted history and even sunk to perfidy and revealed an inveterate hatred against China when it tried to describe the more than two decades of comradely and brotherly Sino-Vietnamese relations as a plot to annex Vietnam.

This shows that you are deliberately trying to fan up nationalist hatred and hostility against China. In point of fact, you have done so only because China does not countenance your regional hegemonism, does not permit your grabbing Chinese territory, does not endorse your control over Laos and invasion of Kampuchea and does not approve your attempt to lord it over Southeast Asia. We can think of no other motives behind your behavior.

In the negotiations, the Vietnamese side has tried hard to resort to all means to slander and attack the Chinese side, to distort the root cause of the deterioration of the relations between the two countries and to evade the essence for a solution of the bilateral relations. It is highly questionable whether the Vietnamese side has any sincerity for negotiations.

Dealing with the question of Vietnam exporting refugees, chief negotiator Han Nianlong pointed out: Vietnam's export of refugees has been widely condemned by the countries participating in the Geneva international conference. In these circumstances, the Vietnamese authorities were compelled to make a show of willingness to consider and exercise temporary restraint, but actually they were still playing tricks and unwilling to stop the export of refugees. The international community is still very much concerned about the Vietnamese authorities' inhumane policy of exporting refugees and is generally suspicious of their vague promises. They must forthwith solve the problem of refugees at its source by stopping the export of refugees to China and other countries.

PLA, MILITIA GUARD GUANGXI BORDER AGAINST SRV PROVOCATIONS

OW311035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0328 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Huang Mingsong: "Vigilantly Guarding our Border"; on a recent visit to border defense units in Guangxi Province]

[Excerpts] Nanning, July 29--Setting out from the Yuyi Pass, we recently visited some border defense and militia units along the defense line of Ningming, Longzhou, Daxin, Jingxi and Napo counties on the Guangxi-Vietnam border. Everywhere we visited, we witnessed a high degree of vigilance among our army soldiers and militiamen assigned to border defense positions. Enduring the intense summer heat and the wind and rain of south China's frontier regions, they have repeatedly foiled the armed provocations of the Vietnamese expansionists and heroically defended the motherland's sacred border territories.

We visited the defenders of high ground 696 on the border of Jingxi County. The border defense fighters told us: Prior to our self-defensive counterattack, the high ground had once been occupied by the Vietnamese aggressor units, and armed Vietnamese personnel continuously attacked our border defense forces and militia units from this high ground. On 17 February this year, our border defense units launched a counterattack in self-defense, wiped the Vietnamese aggressors occupying the high ground and returned it to the fold of the motherland. But the Vietnamese authorities have continuously sent armed personnel to harass our defenses on the high ground. In the past 3 months, the Vietnamese forces shelled high ground 696 more than 20 times and wounded many of our border defense fighters.

In a mountain village of Shuikou commune in Longzhou County, we visited the militia battalion of Xianggui Brigade. During the self-defensive counterattack, the battalion proved itself to be an advanced collective and was awarded combat citations. Since the counterattack it has repeatedly smashed provocations by armed Vietnamese personnel.

While continuously carrying out armed provocations against our border defense units, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly sent their special agents into our border defense areas, vainly attempting to collect intelligence and carry out sabotage activities. But everywhere along the long border defense line, our heroic border defense fighters and militiamen have set traps for them. Our border defense fighters and militiamen are constantly watchful of any enemy agent's activities. Consequently, the enemy's conspiratorial activities have met with ignominious defeat.

I. 1 Aug 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

INDIA: HUA GREET'S SINGH; NEW CABINET MINISTERS APPOINTED

Hua Guofeng Congratulations

OW311228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 31 Jul 79 W

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to Mr. Charan Singh, extending warm congratulations on his assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Republic of India. The message reads: I wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency on your assumption of the office of Prime Minister of the Republic of India. May the relations between China and India develop further on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

New Cabinet Ministers

OW311711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--Newly-appointed Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh increased his Cabinet ministers to 19 and appointed eight ministers of state yesterday, according to reports from New Delhi. 10 new Cabinet ministers and seven ministers of state were sworn in yesterday at the Presidency. Another minister of state who was out of Delhi did not take the oath of office.

The Cabinet of the new prime minister includes Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs Y. Chavan; Minister of External Affairs S.N. Mishra; Minister of Defence C. Subramaniam and Minister of Finance Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna. The Cabinet includes nine from Singh's Janata Party (secular) taking portfolios of prime minister, external affairs, finance, steel and mines, health, tourism and civil aviation, agriculture, works and housing and communications; eight from Chavan's official Congress Party with portfolios of deputy prime minister and minister of home affairs, defence, industry, petroleum and chemicals, education, commerce and civil supplies, energy and parliamentary affairs and labour; one from the Socialist Party holding the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; one from non-party taking the Ministry of Justice.

Eight ministers of state include five from the Janata Party (secular) and three from the official Congress Party.

After the new Cabinet was formed, Mrs. Indira Gandhi's breakaway Congress Party declared the withdrawal of its "unconditional support" to Singh's government. It also said that backing for Singh's government from now on would depend on its policies and actions. Mrs. Gandhi and leaders of the parliamentary group of that party were not present at the Cabinet inauguration ceremony. It was reported that Indira Gandhi's Congress Party was not satisfied with the official Congress Party's choice of persons who had joined Singh's cabinet.

Meanwhile, opposition leader and former Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram said on July 29 that Prime Minister Singh should examine soon his actual strength in Parliament. He also described the new administration as a "minority" and "caretaker government".

BANGLADESH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW310740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--A parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by Mirza Ghulam Hafiz, speaker of the Parliament, arrived in Beijing from Pyongyang by air this morning.

The delegation has come to China on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, following a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Speaker Hafiz and other distinguished Bangladesh guests were welcomed at the airport by Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman, and Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and others.

NPC Banquet for Delegation

OW311701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People this evening to welcome the parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, headed by Speaker of the Parliament Mirza Gholam Hafiz.

Speaking at the banquet, both Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Speaker Hafiz paid a warm tribute to the profound friendship between the peoples of China and Bangladesh, and expressed their satisfaction [at] the steady growth of friendly relations between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them.

Vice-Chairman Ji Pengfei noted that China and Bangladesh had given support to each other and have much in common in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. He praised the achievements of Bangladesh in the development of its national economy under the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman. He said that the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, which closed recently, had decided to strengthen Chinese economic construction, and socialist democracy and the legal system, shifting the emphasis in national work to socialist modernization and construction. "Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, the people of all nationalities are struggling with one heart for this great, historic goal. Our two countries need to unite, therefore, learn from and help each other even more in the new domestic and international circumstances," said Vice-Chairman Ji Pengfei.

In his speech, Speaker Hafiz said that he was very happy to have the opportunity to talk with Chairman Ye Jianying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress after his arrival in Beijing earlier today. "The meeting was of great significance," he added. He reviewed the long-standing friendship between China and Bangladesh and efforts made by people in various walks of life to promote such friendship. To maintain lasting friendly relations with China had been one of our most important principles of Bangladesh external relations, he said.

Speaker Hafiz mentioned the new laws China announced during the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress. They would help to further consolidate and strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in China, he said.

Under the leadership of Chairman Hua Guofeng, Speaker Hafiz continued, order had been restored in China and the situation of disorder had been eliminated. People throughout China were now united as one in their endeavours to work for modernization. "We are very happy about this effort being made by China. China will become even more powerful through the programme for modernization. The strength of China is our strength," said Hafiz. He expressed the hope that the great friendship between Bangladesh and China would continue to grow.

Received by Ye Jianying

OW311538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this evening with the parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh led by Mirza Gholam Hafiz, speaker of the Parliament.

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Greeting Speaker Hafiz at the entrance to the meeting hall, Chairman Ye Jianying extended a warm welcome to him and to the parliamentary delegation.

In their conversation, Chairman Ye Jianying observed that Hafiz was an old friend of the Chinese people who had worked energetically to promote friendship between the people of China and the people of Bangladesh over a long period. Speaker Hafiz said that he felt honoured to have been working for friendship between the people of the two countries. He expressed the belief that his current visit to China and his meeting with Chairman Ye Jianying today would contribute to further promoting Sino-Bangladesh friendship. The Bangladesh speaker spoke highly of China's support for medium and small countries in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

Chairman Ye Jianying said that the Bangladesh people opposed hegemonism just as did the Chinese people. He thanked Speaker Hafiz for conveying the regards of President Ziaur Rahman and the Bangladesh people to himself and to Premier Hua Guofeng. He asked Speaker Hafiz to convey the best regards of the Chinese people to President Ziaur Rahman and the Bangladesh people, and wished Bangladesh all prosperity in the future.

Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, was present for the occasion. Members of the delegation taking part in the meeting were members of Parliament Tariqul Islam, Mahmudul Karim Chowdhury, Mrs. Kamrun Nahar and Ibrahim Khalil. Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin and Mrs Seema Momin also attended. Also present were members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Wu Xinyu, Yang Xiufeng and Bai Shouyi; President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong; Vice-Chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee Bai Jiefu; and Vice-President of the Islamic Association of China Hadji Mohammed Aly Zhang Jie.

Received by Li Xiannian

OW010838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met this morning with a parliamentary delegation from the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by Speaker of the Parliament Mirza Ghulam Hafiz.

Li Xiannian had a cordial conversation with the guests. "Last year," he said, "I visited Bangladesh and met with a warm reception given by President Ziaur Rahman, the Government and the people of Bangladesh. This was inseparable from the work done by the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association in promoting friendship between the two countries and the two peoples."

Speaker Hafiz, who is also the president of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association, said: "To promote the friendship between Bangladesh and China is my duty, and to strengthen the relations between the two countries in political, economic and other fields is the common desire of the Bangladesh people and Government." The Chinese vice-premier praised the policy adopted by the Bangladesh Government and people of relying mainly on their own efforts in national construction, under the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman. He asked Speaker Hafiz to convey the greetings of Premier Hua Guofeng and himself to the Bangladesh president. Among those present at the meeting were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of The National People's Congress, and Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin.

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BELGIAN WORKERS DELEGATION CONCLUDES PRC VISIT

OW281606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA)--The Belgian Amada workers' delegation left here for home this evening at the end of their visit to China. The delegation arrived in Beijing on July 9 for a visit at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. During their stay in China, the delegation visited the Daqing oilfield, and the cities of Harbin, Shenyang, Anshan and Shanghai. Chen Yu, vice-chairman of the host federation, met and feted the guests.

PRC AGRICULTURE DELEGATION LEAVES UK FOR FRG

OW301336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW

[Text] London, July 30 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government agricultural delegation led by Huo Shilian, minister of agriculture, and its adviser Zhang Pinghua, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Agriculture, left here for the Federal Republic of Germany this morning after a ten-day friendly visit to Britain.

During its stay, the delegation had talks with Peter Walker, British minister of agriculture, and other officials, discussing ways for further strengthening the cooperation between the two countries on agricultural production and scientific research. After visits to farms, meat processing enterprises, research institutes and food companies in England and Wales, the Chinese guests were deeply impressed by the efficient management, profound scientific research work and advanced technology in the agricultural fields of the host country.

BRITAIN'S RAF IMPROVEMENTS TO MEET POTENTIAL SOVIET THREAT

OW281926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW

[Text] London, July 28 (XINHUA)--To meet a potential threat from Russia, Britain is going to form an additional lightning fighter squadron, arm the Hawk trainer with sidewinder air-to-air missiles and improve weapon-control systems for the Phantom interceptor, announced Geoffrey Pattie, under-secretary of state for the Royal Air Force of Britain here yesterday.

In his written reply to the Parliament, Pattie also said that Britain is to study the possible development of a new ground-to-air guided missile with France and West Germany as a means of improving the air defence forces of NATO and that of Britain in particular. It was announced that starting from the mid-1980s, the specialist Air Defence Variant (ADV) of the Anglo-West German-Italian Tornado multi-role combat aircraft would enter service with the Royal Air Force. Out of the 809 Tornado aircraft for the three countries, Britain is to get 385, of which 220 would be of the basic strike version and 165 would be ADVs. All these developments are to enhance the Royal Air Force's ability to defend Britain and the western coast of Europe against enemy aircraft moving in "by the back door" from the Atlantic Ocean, the under-secretary stated.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT SITUATION IN PORTUGAL

HK310826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Commentary on current affairs by Xin Shufan [6580 2885 5603]: "The Tumultuous Political Situation in Portugal"]

[Excerpts] On July 6, Portuguese President Eanes outlined a four-point proposal for the settlement of the current political crisis in a government bulletin. Reactions varied due to the divergence of opinions among different political parties in Portugal. On July 13, President Eanes decided to dissolve the Assembly and hold an interim election. The Government crisis which has already lasted more than a month is still not settled and the situation is still tumultuous.

The former Portuguese Government, which was jointly formed this January by the first and third largest parties inside the Assembly of the Republic--the Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Center Party--resigned on June 6 after 6 months rule.

Portugal is an economically backward country in West Europe. With a per-capita gross national product which is only one-fifth that of the other advanced EEC countries, it is considered "quite a poor country." In recent years, Portugal was beset with economic difficulties and was heading for "a major recession." According to official figures, by the end of 1978 the country's industrial and agricultural production growth rate dropped from 6 percent in the previous year to only 4 percent; inflation was in the vicinity of 22 percent; the foreign debt amounted to U.S. \$5.7 billion; the budget deficit was as high as U.S. \$2.1 billion, and unemployment was in excess of 15 percent. These economic difficulties were largely due to the shambles left behind by the dictatorial regime. Meanwhile, according to foreign press reports, there was an outflow of 40 percent of the capital and more than 20,000 technical and management personnel during the past few years. Grain output in the principal farm areas in the south also registered a drop of 48 percent. Last year, this "agricultural" country was forced to spend U.S. \$400 million on the import of grain. These factors were also responsible for Portugal's economic difficulties.

The Portuguese Government was unable to come up with any effective solutions in face of such a grave economic situation. It could only rely on foreign loans and at the same time cut down expenses, slash imports and ask the people to live frugally. This policy only produced discontent among the people. Different parties had different views on how to cope with the economic difficulties at home. The major political parties capitalized on the strained economic situation to undermine the Cabinet with the result that government crises broke out one after the other. The former government, that is, the Pinto Cabinet of the Fourth Constitutional Assembly, was forced to resign under communist and socialist censure motions. There are four leading parties in Portugal, namely, the Socialist Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Center Party and the Communist Party. There are also a number of other small parties. Since none of the four leading parties holds the majority of seats in the Assembly, it is very difficult to form a one-party government. There are always conflicts between the political parties and the president and between one political party and the other when it comes to forming a government and each tries to pin down the other. As UPI said: "The long-term discord among the four leading political parties has made it impossible for this country to have a stable government."

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Lying in Southern Europe, Portugal controls the strategic passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It is also a member of NATO. In its endeavor to dominate Europe, the Soviet Union had been casting greedy eyes on this strategic place for a long time and had been trying to poke its nose into Portugal since the dictatorial regime of Salazar and Caetano was overthrown in 1974. At that time, taking advantage of the ideological confusion among the people and the intense trial of strength among different political parties after the overthrow of the fascist regime, the pro-Soviet forces in Portugal began their maneuvers. The situation became particularly grave in November 1975 when Soviet social-imperialism used the pro-Soviet forces as its cat's paw to stage an armed coup d'etat. As a Portuguese official said then: "We were nearly turned into a Soviet satellite state. This might have become a reality were Portugal not so far away from the Soviet Union." Although the pro-Soviet forces were somewhat weakened after the failure of the coup, they still had "considerable influence" because of Moscow's powerful backing. The tumultuous situation in Portugal is aggravated by Soviet activities.

Despite their divergence of opinions on domestic issues, most of the political parties in Portugal are in agreement on questions of foreign policy. They all maintain that Portugal should join the EEC and that it is necessary to strengthen political, economic and defense alliances in West Europe to jointly counter Soviet aggression and expansion and safeguard Portugal's independence and security.

At present, different political parties are still arguing over President Eanes' proposal concerning the settlement of the political crisis. The election date has not yet been fixed and how the political situation in Portugal will develop remains to be seen.

ITALIAN MINISTRY REJECTS SRV ALLEGATION

OW271552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)--Italian Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday saying its three warships sent to pick up Vietnamese refugees in the South China Sea are on "a mission of peace with purely humanitarian objectives," according to a report from Rome.

The statement rejected a Vietnamese allegation that the presence of Italian and U.S. warships in the area was intended to increase difficulties and sow suspicion. It said that the Italian ships would operate only in international waters outside the sovereignty of the states of the region and in conformity with internationally recognised rights.

On the same day, Franco Calamandrei, spokesman of the Italian Communist Party in the Senate, refuted the Soviet accusations against Italy over the event as "unjust". He said that the Italian action "is a normal operation of peace and humanity." Earlier, the Soviet news agency TASS had described the Italian initiative as a "provocative demonstration" inspired by NATO. Calamandrei said: "The mission has nothing to do with NATO, because the Italian ships are operating far from the zone of political influence well defined by NATO."

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CHINESE PLA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN ROMANIA

OW302156 Beijing XINHUA in English 2140 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, July 30 (XINHUA)--The Romanian Ministry of National Defence held a meeting here today to mark the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Speaking at the meeting, General Vasile Ionel, vice-minister of national defence, said that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by comrade Hua Guofeng, are speeding up the development of the national economy. The policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy adopted at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress will certainly ensure a more rapid development of China on its way towards a modern socialist power.

While continuing the development of the national economy, the Chinese Communist Party particularly stresses, as in the past, the strengthening of national defence, the training of the armed forces and the work to arm them with advanced weapons and combat technical equipment. The commanders and fighters of the Peoples Liberation Army are improving their art of combat in order to safeguard the revolutionary gains and strengthen their fighting power.

The Romanian armed forces, together with the people of the whole country, rejoice at the distinguished successes attained by the Chinese people and their army in socialist construction and in defending their socialist motherland.

He said, "The friendly ties between the armed forces of Romania and China have been strengthened on the solid basis of the growing intimacy between the two parties and two peoples.

Yuan Yunlou, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Romania, also spoke on the occasion.

Among the 400 participants were high-ranking officers of Romania. Chinese Ambassador Chen Shuliang and other diplomats of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

A photo exhibition was also sponsored by the Romanian Ministry of National Defence to mark the PLA founding anniversary.

NI ZHIFU HOSTS BANQUET FOR ROMANIAN TRADE UNION GROUP

OW311705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met with and gave a banquet this evening in honour of a delegation from the Romanian Trade Union Confederation led by Cornelia Filipas, secretary of the Central Council of the confederation.

During the course of their cordial and friendly conversation, Comrade Ni Zhifu gave a brief outline of the situation with respect to China's industrial production and the active work of the Chinese trade unions. He said that the work of the Chinese trade unions was centered on the four modernizations, and uniting workers to do a good job in production and enterprise management. He said that Chinese trade unions must learn from the experience of the Romanian trade unions in strengthening democratic management and promoting production.

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Comrade Cornelia Filipas said that Romanians were paying great attention to the accomplishments of the Chinese people and felt very happy at every victory China had achieved. She hoped the Romanian and Chinese trade unions would further strengthen contacts and exchange would continue to share their experience.

Present for the occasion were Zhang Ruiying, vice-president of the A.C.F.T.U., Han Xiya, an alternate member of the Secretariat of the A.C.F.T.U., and Luo Qiong, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation. Romanian Interim Charge d'Affaires Ion Dorobantu was also present.

The delegation arrived in Beijing by invitation yesterday to pay a friendship visit to China.

ROMANIA: AUSTERITY MEASURES INVOKED ON FUEL RESOURCES

Fuel Consumption

OW311836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, July 31 (XINHUA)--A series of measures have been taken in Romania to reduce fuel consumption and to make the most effective use of the country's fuel resources.

The Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party discussed and adopted these measures to save energy on July 25 and the State Council issued a decree in this regard the following day.

Since then, Romanian leaders including N. Ceausescu have taken the lead in reducing fuel consumption by replacing cars consuming more fuel with fuel-saving ones.

The measures taken include cutting down the number of cars and taxis, reduction of fuel rations, restriction of the use of sedans in public organizations and the replacement of cars consuming too much fuel.

Energy Conservation

OW311948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Bucharest, July 31 (XINHUA)--Romania has announced consumer price hikes of electricity, heat and natural gas, starting from August 1 so as to reduce the consumption of energy.

Today's newspapers carried a State Council decree to this effect signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu. The decree says due to the aggravating energy crisis all over the world and the rising prices of energy at the world market, a strict step has to be taken to economize on electricity, heat and fuel and, for this goal, an iron-clad principle has to be observed to eliminate any form of waste in energy and better readjust the prices of fuel, electricity and heat.

The decree points out that the low price and low payment on the use of electricity, heat and natural gas by residents in Romania are not conducive to the rational and economical consumption of energy.

The decree specifies the criteria for the rational use of electricity and heat. It requests the central and local government organizations, cooperative units and social organizations to adopt measures to cut down the volume of electricity consumed by offices and other administrative buildings by at least 40 per cent as compared with 1978. The economic and commercial units must give priority to the full use of natural light in arranging shifts. The consumption of electricity for public lighting in counties and cities must also be cut by at least 30 per cent as compared with 1978.

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The decree calls on all Romanian people to put an end to any kind of waste of natural gas, electricity and heat and to strive to reduce their consumption by at least 20 per cent as compared with 1978.

The decree stipulates prices of electricity, heat and natural gas for private use and rational charges according to the number of family members and the size of their houses. More charges will be paid if rational standards are exceeded.

The decree also specifies concrete measures to increase the income of the working staff. From August 1, 1979, dividends and year-end bonuses of the working staff will be increased. The volume of the increase will be fixed according to the number of children in a family.

SPRY DEFENSE MINISTRY MARKS PLA ANNIVERSARY

OW310748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav Defence Ministry held a meeting here yesterday to celebrate the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Among the more than 100 Yugoslav officers present on the occasion were Janko Sekirnik, vice-chief of the General Staff of the People's Army, and Georgije Jovicic, secretary of the Presidency of the Committee of the League of Communists in the People's Army.

Yu Lixuan, charge d'affaires a.i., and Wang Zhenxi, military attache, of the Chinese Embassy here were present.

Duszan Jankovic, editor-in-chief of the army daily NARODNA ARMIJA, and Wang Zhenxi spoke highly at the meeting of the friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties, peoples and armies and their achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Yugoslav friends saw a photo exhibition on the Chinese People's Liberation Army and a documentary film.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER ZHAO CANGBI, DELEGATION DEPART SPRY

OW311548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Public Security delegation, headed by Zhao Cangbi, minister of Public Security of China, left here for home today, concluding its friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The Chinese delegation arrived here on July 15 after a visit to Romania beginning June 28.

During its stay in the two countries, the Chinese delegation was cordially received by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania and prime minister, and Dragoljub Stavrev, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. The Chinese guests also visited other parts of the two countries outside the capitals.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS WITH NIGERIAN DELEGATION

OW311546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.

At the meeting, the vice-chairman praised the frank attitude of the Nigerian friends during the discussions with the representatives of the Chinese Institute of International Affairs. He said that to frankly approach problems would help promote mutual understanding. Vice-Chairman Tan Zhenlin also briefed the guests on the history of the Chinese revolution and China's current domestic and foreign policies.

Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, was present. Nigerian Ambassador to China Edward Olusola Sanu also attended the meeting. Huan Xiang, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, met the delegation this morning. The delegation is to leave China shortly.

BRIEFS

TRADE GROUP IN JORDAN--Amman, July 22--The economic and trade exhibition of the People's Republic of China opened here yesterday. Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Embassy Wang Tisan and head of the exhibition group and deputy director of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Ma Yunhan presided over the opening ceremony. Jordanian Minister of Industry and Commerce Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, other government officials and officers and diplomats of various countries here were present on the occasion. Ma Yunhan and Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani spoke at the opening ceremony. Ma Yunhan hoped that the exhibition will help promote the economic and trade relations between the two countries. The Jordanian minister and other guests toured various parts of the exhibition. Wang Tisan and Ma Yunhan gave a reception. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NIGER--Beijing, July 21--Charge d'Affaires A. I. Huang [word indistinct] of the Chinese Embassy in Niger hosted a reception in Niamey yesterday evening to mark the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Niger and China, according to a Niamey report. Among the over one hundred senior government officials, army officers and other Niger friends present were Brigadier Henri Yacouba, representative of the head of state of Niger; Major Sala Moussa, minister of national education; Mounkeila Arouna, acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and minister of mines and water resources; Mamadou Mallam Aouami, minister of justice; and Brah Mamane, minister of rural development. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA English 1533 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW]

EGYPTIAN FILM FESTIVAL--China's color cartoon "Ginseng Baby" was awarded the title of "Excellent Children's Cartoon Film" at the closing ceremony of the First International Film Festival held in Alexandria. During the week-long festival beginning July 16, many films from more than 12 countries were screened. Some of the films were awarded prizes. The festival, sponsored by Egyptian Minister of State Mansur Muhammad Mahmud Hasan and the Egyptian Film Association, was aimed at promoting friendship and strengthening cultural exchanges between Egypt and other countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 23 Jul OW]

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DEFENSE MINISTRY MARKS PLA'S 52D ANNIVERSARY

OW311600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 31 (XINHUA)--China's Ministry of National Defence gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People here this evening to celebrate the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The occasion was presided over by Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence. Among those present were Geng Biao, Wei Guoqing and Zhang Tingfa.

Proposing a toast, Vice-Chairman Xu Xiangqian extended a warm welcome on behalf of the Ministry of National Defence to the military attaches from various countries and their wives and other foreign guests who were present for the occasion. He also expressed warm anniversary greetings and cordial regards to the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the broad masses of the people's militia, ex-servicemen, the families of martyrs and army personnel as well as the workers, peasants, scientists and technicians who had contributed to the modernization of national defence. He paid high tribute to the heroes of past revolutionary wars and to those who had defended the borders of the motherland.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army, he said, is a people's army founded and nurtured by the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrades Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries. "In the past fifty-two years, it has played a fundamental part in the new-democratic revolution, in the struggle for the founding of new China and in the struggles to build and defend the socialist motherland and to safeguard world peace.

"At present, we are at a great historical turning point when the focus of the work of the whole nation is being shifted to socialist modernization. All the commanders and fighters of our army should faithfully act in the spirit of the third plenary session of the eleventh party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress and, rallying closely round the party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, and together with the people of the whole nation, defend and take an active part in China's socialist modernization and strive to modernize our national defence on the basis of modernized economy. We must carry out well the task of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the army, eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, continue to develop our army's fine traditions and promote patriotism and revolutionary heroism.

"In light of the new circumstances, we must vigorously strengthen our military and political training and scientific and cultural education in order to raise our army's combat capability to an up-to-date level. Faced with the present turbulent international situation, we must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold, make effective preparations against a war of aggression and fulfil our duty in defending our motherland and its socialist modernization programme and safeguarding world peace. Working together with the people of the whole country, we are determined to secure an early return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and so accomplish the great cause of the reunification of the country," Xu Xiangqian declared.

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Among others attending the reception were:

Leading members of the P.L.A. General Headquarters and departments including Yang Yong, Zhang Caiqian, Li Da, Wang Shangrong, He Zhengwen, Wu Xiuquan, Chi Haotian, Liu Huaqing, Liu Kai, Liang Biye, Fu Zhong, Huang Yukun, Zhu Yunqian, Zhang Zhen and Zhang Yuanpei;

Leading members of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, the office in charge of defence industries, various services and arms, the Academy of Military Science and various military academies, the P.L.A. Beijing units and the Beijing Garrison;

Zhang Haifeng, vice-minister of foreign affairs;

Lin Hujia, chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee;

Leading members of the P.L.A. Army Men's Association and the P.L.A. Physical Culture and Sports Committee; and

Combat heroes from the counter-attack in self-defence against Vietnamese aggression.

MILITARY FACTORIES PRODUCE GOODS FOR CIVILIAN SECTOR

OW311942 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0207 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 30 July--Many of China's military industrial factories are tapping their potentials to manufacture a variety of products for the civilian sector in order to contribute to accelerating socialist modernization.

When these factories fulfill their own production plans, they send specialists to various departments and areas to familiarize themselves with the market demand and choose to manufacture whatever products their respective factories can easily handle. Over the past year they have manufactured civilian goods that helped develop energy and resources production such as: Rotary tables, main hooks, overhead traveling cranes, pulleys, core drills, perforation projectiles and prospecting cars for the petroleum industry; tunneling machines, scraper drivers, hydrolic-pressure trestles, hydrolic-pressure mono-pit props, tower-type cranes and external elevators for the coal industry; liquid chlorine cylinders, liquid ammonia cylinders, press filters and hoists for the chemical engineering industry; and binocular stereoscopic microscopes and freezers for the agricultural and forestry departments. Some of these products are not only of high quality but much cheaper than imported ones. The prospecting cars, which are amphibious, have been sent to the southern Xinjiang oilfield to help explore the motherland's resources.

Many military industrial factories are energetically producing items needed in everyday life. A certain ordnance factory in Xiangtan in the past manufactured the "Friendship Brand" sewing machine which was warmly welcomed by the masses. Now the factory has produced 5,000 such sewing machines which have been evaluated by the Hunan Provincial Commerce Department as being of the best quality in China. This factory is now trial-producing portable electrical sewing machines as well as large bulldozers and tower cranes. Another certain ordnance factory in northwestern China has manufactured theodolites, plane table instruments, cameras and lenses for wide-screen movies as well as lenses for color television cameras and low-noise lenses for news cameras [di zao yin xin wen she ying jing tou 0144 0894 7299 2450 5113 2378 1758 6965 7333] which previously were not available in the motherland.

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A certain ordnance factory in Wuxi has manufactured proctoscopes and microscopes for ear surgery; the structure and production processes of these items are similar to some military items. Since spare parts of military products are used, large amounts of raw and processed materials are saved and costs greatly cut.

While manufacturing civilian products, military factories give utmost attention to quality, and they produce famous brand name items to be marketed abroad. At the 1979 spring Guangzhou trade fair, 11 better products manufactured by military factories, including nitro paint shellac, active carbon, telescopes, double-barrel shotguns, cameras, diesel engines, micrometers and sliding calipers, were welcomed by foreign buyers.

PLA HYDROGEOLOGY UNITS CONDUCT SURVEYS ALL OVER COUNTRY

OW311158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 July--In defiance of many difficulties, the hydrogeological units under the PLA Capital Construction Engineer Corps conducting hydrogeological general surveys in remote areas in northeast, northwest, north and southwest of China are making fast progress with all-out efforts. Working for the past 4 and more years, the units had already completed by the end of the first half of this year their general survey of 1.43 million square km, which represents 75.2 percent of the quota set in the fifth 5-year plan. During this period they attained a total drilling footage of 490,000 meters, submitted 129 reports on hydrogeology and drilled 778 wells for both prospecting and extracting purposes.

The general survey units in Yanqi and Baicheng in Xinjiang and the Huahai and Mahai basins in Qinghai have offered suggestions on improving alkaline and saline soil, reclaiming waste land and expanding irrigated fields on the basis of their survey. This provides the needed hydrogeological and engineering-geological data for building state farms and national defense. In the vast pastoral area to the north of the Yinshan mountains in Nei Monggol where water is in short supply, the general survey units have found an ancient river channel 250 km long and 5 km wide, where underground water is so abundant that a single well has a capacity of as much as 6,000 tons of water in a 24-hour period. In the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia region, the general survey units, which have worked for a 4 years, have discovered a wide artesian basin of the cretaceous system where the table of underground water is not far below the surface and the water is of good quality and abundant. They have sunk 165 wells. In northern Guizhou and western Hunan more than 1,200 underground rivers with a total length of over 4,600 km were discovered.

MILITARY ACADEMIES TO ENROLL BEIJING STUDENTS

OW010746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA)--Twenty military academies run by the Chinese People's Liberation Army will enroll students in Beijing this year.

These academies include military engineering institutes and cadet schools. The former offer courses in foreign languages, medicine, electronics, radar technology, computer science, radio work, designing precision instruments and weapons. The cadet schools train various technical instructors and commanders.

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MEMORIAL MEETING FOR PLA EAST CHINA SEA FLEET DEPUTY COMMANDER

OW291410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 29 July--Comrade Lin Zun [2651 6690], deputy of the Fifth NPC, member of the National Defense Council and deputy commander of the PLA Navy East China Sea Fleet, failed to respond to medical treatment for his illness and died in Shanghai on 16 July 1979 at the age of 74.

The memorial meeting for Comrade Lin Zun was held this morning in the auditorium of the Shanghai Naval Forces. Placed in the center of the platform in the Memorial Hall were a portrait of Comrade Lin Zun and the urn containing his ashes, which was covered with a CCP flag.

Wreaths were sent by Ye Jianying, Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqian, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Xiao Jinguang, Su Yu, Yang Chengwu, Zhang Aiping and Ye Fei. Wreaths were also sent by the NPC Standing Committee, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the National Defense Ministry, the Chinese PLA General Staff Department, the General Political Department and General Logistics Department, the Navy party committee, the Nanjing PLA units, the Fuzhou PLA units, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Fuzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee and the Shanghai Municipal United Front Work Department.

Liu Daosheng, first deputy commander of the Navy, presided over the memorial meeting. Mei Jiasheng, deputy commander of the Navy, delivered the memorial speech.

In the speech, Mei Jiasheng said: Comrade Lin Zun was a native of Fuzhou Municipality, Fujian Province. In 1949, he crossed over and joined the revolution. He successively served as first deputy naval commander of the Chinese PLA East China Military Region, head of the Naval Instructors' Group under the Training Department of the Military College, director of the Naval Department of the Military College, deputy commandant of the Naval College and deputy commander of the East China Sea Fleet. He was a member of the First National Committee of the CPPCC, deputy to the First through the Fifth National People's Congress and member of the National Defense Council. Comrade Lin Zun's death is a great loss to our Navy.

When the Chinese PLA was planning to cross the Chang Jiang to attack areas south of the Chang Jiang and liberate all of China in April 1949, Comrade Lin Zun was commander of the Second Coastal Defense Fleet of the Kuomintang Navy. He resolutely responded to the call of our great leader Chairman Mao and Commander in Chief Zhu De. With the kind attention of our esteemed and beloved Comrade Zhou Enlai, he firmly led his ships and crossed over the Chang Jiang at Nanjing. He thus expedited our crossing of the Chang Jiang, contributing to the Chinese people's cause of liberation. Chairman Mao praised his defection as "a great action on the Chang Jiang in Nanjing" and "an action deserving warm welcome by the people of the whole country." Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and Chairman Zhu De received Comrade Lin Zun.

In the past 30 years, Comrade Lin Zun endeavored to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and seriously remolded his world outlook. He also took an active part in building the people's Navy.

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In particular, he made achievements in running schools and training cadres and made contributions to the building of the people's Navy and to the defense of our territorial waters. He always worked hard, lived a plain life and had a fine work style. He was strict with himself, united with our comrades and had ties with the masses. Following a long period of education by the party, he joined the Chinese Communist Party. In recent years, even during his illness, he was very much concerned about China's four modernizations and Navy building.

Comrade Lin Zun showed great concern over the motherland's unification and missed his old friends in Taiwan. While he was ill, he continued to hope that Taiwan could soon return to the embrace of the motherland, and he did a great deal of work in an effort to make his hope come true.

Some 800 others were also present at the memorial meeting, including responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, NPC deputies in Shanghai, Standing Committee members and members of the CPPCC National Committee who were in Shanghai, responsible persons of departments concerned, leading cadres of the Navy and East China Sea Fleet, leading cadres and fighters of Army, Naval and Air Force units in Shanghai, representatives of the Shanghai people and Comrade Lin Zun's friends and relatives.

Comrade Lin Zun's ashes were scattered onto the motherland's East China Sea in accordance with his wishes.

When Comrade Lin Zun was seriously ill he was visited in the hospital by responsible comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, including its First Secretary Peng Chong, and the principal leading comrades of the Navy and East China Sea Fleet.

Before the memorial meeting, the principal leading comrades of the Navy and the East China Sea Fleet called on Comrade Lin Zun's wife Hu Zhizhen and their children.

GONGREN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON READJUSTING NATIONAL ECONOMY

OW180745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)--Leading cadres and workers at factories, mines and other enterprises across China are urged to make the maximum effort to bring about an upsurge in the current movement to increase production and practise economy and strive for high output, top quality, greater variety and lower consumption of raw materials. The WORKERS' DAILY issued this call in today's frontpage editorial.

In order to ensure an eight percent increase in this year's industrial production, the editorial says, the on-going work conference on increasing production and practising economy in industrial and communications enterprises has decided on an 11 percent increase in industrial production for the second half of this year. Plans for such increases have been drawn for the next half of the year and measures adopted accordingly. 1979 is the first year of the plan to readjust the national economy. If industrial production and revenue expand this year, there will be a fairly good base for the readjustment of the national economy over the next three years, the editorial adds.

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The deficiencies in industrial production for the first half of this year will be made up for in the next five months, and quite a few difficulties have to be overcome. "If we analyze the developments in the movement to increase production and practise economy in the first six months and compare differences between the advanced and less advanced units, we can see the tremendous potential that exists in industrial production," the editorial stresses.

The current situation shows that the number of the enterprises that have achieved marked success in the movement make up 30 percent of the national total, those making average progress half the total, while the remaining 20 percent are not yet participating fully in the movement.

Production should be further increased in the enterprises of the first type in the remaining period of this year and production levels raised by a big margin in the enterprises of the second type, while the enterprises of the third type should overcome obstacles and conscientiously take part in the movement, the editorial concludes.

BANK OF CHINA OFFICIALS HOLD 27 JULY MEETING IN BEIJING

OW301158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 28 July--The Fourth Board of Directors and Inspectors of the Bank of China held their first joint meeting in Beijing on 27 July.

During the meeting, the directors and inspectors heard and approved reports on the management and financial operations of the Bank of China. They also discussed and made many valuable suggestions on how to more efficiently run the bank in response to calls for shifting the focus of the work of the whole nation to socialist modernization and for implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. The meeting called on the bank's workers and staff members to work hard and make new contributions to the goal of realizing the four modernizations before the end of this century.

The meeting was presided over by Honorary Chairman Qiao Peixin, Chairman Bu Ming, Managing Directors Chang Yanqing, Chen Kedong, Cui Yanxu, Cui Ping, Xiang Kefang and Li Pinzhou (2621 5111 0719), Chief Inspector Li Fei and Inspectors Li Shizhang and Zhuang Ming.

COAL INDUSTRY MINISTRY HOLDS NATIONAL TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

OW310303 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW

[Text] On 29 July the Coal Industry Ministry held a National Telephone Conference for Coal Mines to mobilize workers and staff to speedily implement the guidelines of the National Conference on Increasing Production and Practicing Economy in Industrial and Communications Departments; whip up a new upsurge in the movement to increase production and practice economy; resolutely score higher output in August, the fourth quarter and the second half of this year than in July, the third quarter and the first half of the year; and insure the fulfillment of the annual state plan for coal output.

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Zou Tong, vice minister of the coal industry, addressed the conference. He said: The industrial growth rate for the second half of this year should exceed 11 percent if we are to achieve an annual industrial growth rate of 8 percent. This requires the coal industry front to make special efforts in August to overcome the summer heat and rain and score higher output so as to boost coal production in all aspects.

He urged coal mines in all places to effectively strengthen leadership over coal production. Leading comrades of coal bureaus, mining bureaus and coal mines should concentrate their efforts on production in August and the second half of this year and resolve to score outstanding results in every 10-day period instead of slacking off during the first 10 days of a month, making changes during the next 10 days and working desperately during the last 10 days. They should be determined to streamline all meetings, assign cadres to work at grassroots units and mobilize the masses to promote production. It is necessary to conduct an emulation campaign on resisting the summer heat and rain to score higher output and greatly mobilize cadres and masses to fulfill the goals at all levels. They should vie with one another for higher attendance, bigger coal output, more tunneling footage and better field management so as to fully develop their production capacity. Special efforts should be made to tap the potential of coal production at the coal face and considerably boost coal output and tunneling footage per unit area.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to attach importance to natural resources and increase the rate at which they are recovered. "Quality month" activities should be successfully carried out so as to raise the quality of coal, mining projects and equipment maintenance and repair and insure quality control in all aspects.

In conclusion, Comrade Zou Tong urged coal mines in all places to pay attention to safety measures in production, show concern for the livelihood of the workers and staff and devote special efforts toward preventing river flooding, typhoon waters and lightning from disrupting production and toward keeping summer temperatures down for workers in order to insure normal production.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR MORE HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION

HK270518 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 79 pp 1, 4 HK

[Editorial: "The Handicraft Industry Has Bright Prospects"]

[Text] China's handicraft industry, with such a long history, embodies skills passed from generation to generation and many famous products are produced. Comrade Mao Zedong said long ago: "Handicraft trades and occupations provide all the good things that we need. Many fine handicraft products, such as kitchen knives by Wang Mazhi and scissors by Zhang Xiaoquan, must not be abandoned even after 10,000 years." The handicraft industry provides daily necessities as well as art handicrafts and therefore is an important force in speeding socialist construction and realizing modernization. According to available statistics, handicraft output makes up more than 10 percent of China's industrial output value and some 40 percent of light industrial and textile output value. Foreign exchange earnings derived from handicraft exports comprise 14 percent of the country's total from foreign trade exports and nearly 80 percent of the total from light industrial exports. Retail sales of handicraft products comprise 17 percent of all retail sales of manufactured goods. This shows that the handicraft industry, whether it is in a sound or poor state, has a vital bearing on the national economy and people's lives. [paragraph continues]

It is very wrong to think that handicraft production is unimportant and can be dispensed with. In adjusting the national economy, the handicraft industry must take an important position. The industry must be strengthened and under no circumstances weakened.

Handicraft production provides a broad way to expand employment. At present there are young people in urban areas waiting for job assignments. There are two ways to solve this problem. Judging by existing circumstances, the number of unemployed people who can get into state-run factories or enterprises owned by the whole people is rather limited. Alternatively, the handicraft industry with its many trades and occupations provides young people in the urban areas with a bigger variety of jobs.

In the last dozen years, however, handicraft products have been in short supply, with variety decreasing and output down, as a result of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Although the situation has somewhat improved in the past 2 years, the problems have not been totally solved because of the increasing demand for daily necessities. Currently, an urgent task is to increase the production of handicrafts.

In developing handicraft production, it is necessary to make serious efforts to implement the party's and state's specific policies and guidelines and pay attention to safeguarding and supporting the collectively owned handicraft industry. As a result of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in economic construction, such as whipping up the evil wind of "cutting off the appendage of capitalism," considerable damage was done to the handicraft industry. The CCP Central Committee has clearly stipulated that China's handicraft industry has three types of ownership during the socialist period. The primary sector is under collective ownership, a second part is under ownership by the whole people and the remaining part is individual handicraft production under the leadership of the socialist economy which is a necessary supplement to the socialist economy. As far as the majority of handicraft workers are concerned, collective handicraft units conform to the level of development of the productive forces and the degree of consciousness of handicraft workers. Handicraft production will decline if ownership by the whole people is prematurely introduced. Since Lin Biao and the "gang of four" confused people's thinking by peddling the benefits of transforming collective ownership into ownership by the whole people in disregard of the undesirable consequences such a changeover would bring, some collective handicraft units which prematurely switched to ownership by the whole people suffered losses. Their production declined while the quality and variety of products deteriorated. Moreover, this practice encouraged some people to accept the idea of "sharing a big pot of steamed rice." As a result, their attitude toward customers suffered, and they no longer did their work as efficiently as before. According to both positive and negative experiences, the primary sector currently is collectively owned handicraft production. Since collective ownership and ownership by the whole people are of the same socialist system of public ownership, they serve the same purpose.

Experience has proven that collective handicraft units generally assume responsibility for their own profits and losses. This often helps overcome the neglect of accounting and dependence on the state. Handicraft units in the urban areas are part of the entire industry and should be actively promoted. Under the centralized leadership of commercial departments, processing orders based on diversification of products are passed on to handicraft units. With raw materials supplied by the commercial departments, the finished products are later collected by the issuing units. As a general rule, the scale of handicraft operations should not be large and the different trades should not overlap. While centralized production along organized lines is not encouraged, diversified ways of operating handicraft units at either fixed or varying locations are permitted.

Skilled workers who previously helped produce famous brands should return to these units. Vigorous efforts must be made to train successors in the handicraft industry. Master workmen should be respected and apprentices given consideration. Young apprentices should be urged to learn from master craftsmen. Under the unified arrangements of manpower departments, handicraftsmen should be asked to encourage their children to learn the trade, and individual workers are allowed to recruit apprentices. Subsidies should be given to master craftsmen who train apprentices. Exemplary cases should be rewarded. Those apprentices who have learned well should be promoted to regular workers on a full time basis, while those who have done poorly will have their apprenticeships extended.

The policy of "to each according to his work" and "more pay for more work" must be implemented in the handicraft trade and prices set according to the quality of products. This means that fixing prices indiscriminately and passing substandard products off as those of acceptable quality must be discontinued. To restore the democratic practice which proved quite effective in the past, managing cadres should be elected in a democratic way and all major issues in handicraft production should be settled through democratic discussion. The quality of products must be improved. The traditional practice whereby a defective product can be returned, exchanged or repaired should be restored. This practice benefits both handicraft production and consumers.

Influenced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some localities are still imposing restrictions on handicraft units in matters concerning production, supply and marketing, such as the restrictive measures meted out to capitalist industry and commerce. These include political and economic discrimination against handicraft workers, unauthorized appropriation of handicraft units' assets and infringement of their economic independence and incorporation of handicraft units producing daily necessities into other sectors. Unless these undesirable practices are corrected, it will be impossible to mobilize handicraft workers' enthusiasm and advance handicraft production. It should be noted that China's collectively owned handicraft enterprises are no longer the same as those which existed before the "three major transformations" which were privately run by small proprietors and characterized by exploitation. Divested of this production relation, the handicraft industry is no longer the "appendage of capitalism." Whether it is under the ownership by the whole people or collectively owned, the handicraft industry is part of the socialist economy. Its 6.8 million workers are an important force for the Chinese working class, an army of socialist laborers dedicated to the task of realizing the country's modernization program. The collectively owned and growing handicraft industry therefore has bright prospects. The industry must be strengthened and under no circumstances curbed. In reorganizing urban industries, enterprises that produce daily necessities and matching accessories must be retained. In placing handicraft production in rural areas under the management of people's communes, it is important that this should be based on regulations laid down by the state. The ownership and independence of the collectively owned handicraft industry must be safeguarded and under no circumstances should its collective assets be reallocated to other sectors. All those assets that have been reallocated under various pretexts must be returned. Welfare for workers in some collectively owned, well managed units should be higher than for those in less well managed, state-owned enterprises.

Welfare for workers must not be fixed arbitrarily, regardless of how enterprises are managed, such as the outdated requirement that the income of workers of collectively owned enterprises should not be higher than the income of those in enterprises owned by the whole people. This is because welfare for workers in some collectively owned, well managed enterprises could be higher than in those less well managed, state-owned enterprises.

Handicraft units are generally characterized by diversified operation and production of a variety of items on a relatively small scale. Currently, handicraft products have been incorporated into the light industrial department as well as provincial, municipal and autonomous regional plans, and this comprises about 40 percent of the total output value. Adding the processing orders from commercial and foreign trade departments, the figure is roughly 50 percent. Relevant departments at all levels must help the handicraft industry solve problems related to production, construction, materials, manpower, wages and scientific research as well as equipment and facilities. Although some handicraft products are small articles for daily use, they use raw materials that are only allocated by the state. If this problem is not solved, the production of handicrafts will be affected. In allocating raw and semifinished materials to the handicraft industry, the past practice of giving what little was left to the industry must be discontinued. To supplement the supply of raw and semifinished materials, handicraft units can produce some of them themselves according to circumstances. This effort should be given state support such as providing facilities to handicraft workers. Close coordination between industrial, commercial and foreign trade departments should be encouraged to improve links between production and marketing channels. While the handicraft industry should guarantee the quality and variety of its products, commercial and foreign trade departments should make vigorous efforts to do procurement work well and eliminate shortages by clearing accumulated stocks. It is often advisable for handicraft units to sell those products which are not handled by commercial departments.

The handicraft industry should carry forward the fine tradition of running enterprises with industry and frugality. It should explore new ways of expanding production by increasing output and practicing economy. Workers should be urged to make technical innovations and to transform old equipment and adopt new technological processes while carrying forward the fine, traditional methods of production. They should tap production potentials and strive to raise labor productivity. Besides paying attention to multipurpose utilization, reducing consumption and making limited supplies serve practical purposes, importance should be attached to improving the quality and increasing the variety of products. Production of needed articles which are no longer made should be resumed. Production of famous products should not only be restored but increased. New branches of the handicraft industry should be opened. Major cities should try to increase handicraft exports, while designs and patterns should be improved and tailored to the world markets to earn more foreign exchange.

Since the handicraft industry meets people's needs and serves socialist construction and the country's modernization program, skills are required to produce a variety of articles. Handicraft workers therefore must constantly improve themselves and increase their cultural and scientific knowledge. Handicraft enterprises are scattered throughout the cities and towns and there are broad prospects for their growth. Young people waiting for job opportunities in urban areas should go to work in this industry and contribute their talents and wisdom to China's four modernizations.

In his report on the work of the government, Comrade Hua Guofeng said: "We must give stronger leadership to the handicraft industry and give full play to its role in making goods for daily use, as well as art handicraft products." The leadership at all levels must understand the importance of the handicraft industry and place it on the agenda. Organizations managing handicraft production at all levels should be set up and strengthened. Those that have been abolished or merged with other units should be restored so as to strengthen leadership over the handicraft industry. We must grasp handicraft production well, because the handicraft industry has bright prospects.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT ENTERPRISES UNDER COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP

HK301349 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 79 p 2 HK

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wu Yuanfu [0702 0337 1381]: "Why Do they Check Us in Every Way?--More on an Investigation Into Enterprises Under Collective Ownership"]

[Excerpts] Many workers and cadres of enterprises under collective ownership have complained: "Why do they check us in every way?"

After probing into the matter, we have found out that instances of restricting and pushing out collectively owned enterprises do occur. The main reason for it is that some people think they are semisocialist in nature and they are regarded as the "appendages of capitalism." Some years ago, an absurd formulation was spreading in Beijing which said: "Production organized by neighborhood committees is the private land of Peng Zhen and Liu Ren." Therefore, a policy of "utilization, restriction and transformation" has been adopted toward collectively owned enterprises. Many comrades were criticized for actively promoting this kind of enterprise. As a result, a large number of them have been economically half dead and politically discriminated against. It is safe to say that the political and economic confusion created by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not yet been completely cleared away. The measures of imposing restrictions on the collectively owned enterprises have hindered their development.

In what respects are they restricted? We will cite the following examples to discuss the subject. In so far as the distribution of incomes is concerned, there is an irrational stipulation that disregards the principle of "more pay for more work." For instance, the average wages for workers in these enterprises must be lower than those in the state enterprises, irrespective of their efficiency and attitude toward work. We have already discussed this subject in our first investigation report. Apart from that, there are the other "three checks": checks on manpower, checks on material supply and checks on financial affairs.

Checks on manpower (labor force): In spite of the fact that the technical force in privately owned enterprises is fairly weak, no college graduates or graduates of technical schools are assigned to work with them. There is an explicit stipulation that enterprises under collective ownership can only employ housewives, unoccupied persons and other sick or disabled students. There are many educated youth in Beijing waiting for a chance to be employed, but collectively owned enterprises are prohibited from employing them. Collectively owned enterprises as a whole were built up from nothing. Their equipment and facilities are simple and crude. Most of the work is done by hand and is labor intensive; it is hard for the sick and the disabled to work under such strenuous labor conditions.

Checks on material supplies, including the supplies of raw materials, equipment, facilities and fuel: According to the present existing principle, priority must be given to the state enterprises for the implementation of production plans, supplies of materials, arrangements for capital construction and the improvement of workers' welfare. Under the present conditions, collectively owned enterprises are not guaranteed constant and regular supplies of raw and other materials. They must get most of them through their own efforts or passively limit their own production to that of material processing. Some leaders of the state enterprises are not happy with the growth of collectively owned enterprises. Therefore they check them in every way, including the supplies of raw material and equipment and so forth.

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Checks on financial affairs, that is, restrictions on economic independence: The great vitality of collectively owned enterprises is attributed to their economic independence. Based on the system of independent accounting, they are responsible for their own profits and losses. As a result, staff members concern themselves with the production and profits and losses of their enterprises. The products, equipment and facilities of collectively owned enterprises may be renewed in light of market demands. However, in recent years, as a result of the interference of the ultraleftist line, the rights of economic independence of collectively owned enterprises in Beijing have been completely abolished. The Chunshu rectifier factory was built up from nothing in 1960. It has now been expanded into a big factory with one thousand workers. The value of its annual production output has exceeded 30 million yuan. Last year its profit turned over to the state amounted to 4.2 million yuan. From the beginning to the present, it has earned more than 79 million yuan for the state. However, such a promising factory is now facing a danger of being unable to expand its reproduction because of the shortage of funds. All the factory's profit must be turned over to the state, and it has no right to use any of its funds. According to the relevant documents issued by the central authorities, enterprises are entitled to reserve 10 percent of their profits in excess of the plans for the previous year, of which 5 percent is to be allocated to their respective plants for their desposal. However, such a stipulation has not been put into action. Why? According to some leading departments in Beijing, enterprises under collective ownership should "make up for each other's deficiencies." In other words, the enterprises gaining profits must pay the "debts" of the ones with losses. This Beijing the case, can the advanced be commended, or are they being punished?

RENMIN RIBAO ADVOCATES BUILDING OF HOUSES BY INDIVIDUALS

OW250238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 25 July 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA)--A short commentary that appears in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY encourages the building of houses by individuals with government subsidies in order to help with the housing problem. The paper has on its front page a column entitled "problems and suggestions", the theme of which today is housing.

The commentary says that the lifting of the ban on the financing of houses by individuals will be an effective way to alleviate the housing problem. Though the state this year has allotted 3,000 million yuan for housing for the people which will provide 30 million square metres of floor space, this still falls far short of demand. The housing problem should be solved in a variety of ways, it says.

A news report from Fujian Province says that by encouraging people to build houses themselves, Foozhou City has now completed 443 rooms totalling 8000 square metres of floor-space. Another 6000 families currently have applications in to build their own houses. Foozhou, being a medium-sized city has registered a rapid population growth recently and there are now 34,000 families needing extra accommodation. The city party committee recently decided to lift the ban on house-building by individuals and decided to receive the first applications from individuals. As long as the application is logical and conforms to requirements, it will be approved and encouraged. The city is also preparing to set up construction companies to provide materials and assistance for this purpose.

Another suggestion published in this column today is that put forward by two people from the Hebei Provincial Finance and Trade Institute. They suggested that city dwellers be allowed to buy government-built houses either with one payment or in installments. They also asked for laws to be enacted to govern housing so as to eliminate malpractices in the distribution and management of houses.

FORUM ON WORLD ECONOMY DISCUSSES RESEARCH TASKS

OW301024 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW

[Report by XINHUA reporter Li Hongqi]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 July--Economic theoreticians who participated in the National Forum on the World Economy suggested that one important prerequisite to make research on world economics better able to serve the four modernizations is to vigorously advocate the principle of letting a hundred schools of thoughts contend, resolutely implement the "principle of three nots," [not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people and not using the big stick] emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, study new situations and problems and articulate new views and arguments.

The forum mainly discussed and revised a draft research plan on the world economy between now and 1985. Several important subjects on basic theories and methods to directly serve the four modernizations were proposed in the draft plan. They are: 1) a study of the different paths and methods to economic modernization taken by different countries and their characteristics; 2) a study of the lessons of various countries in achieving economic modernization from the different viewpoints of various economic departments and sectors; and 3) a study of future development and changes in international politics and the world economy. Economic theoreticians regard studying economic situations in foreign countries and learning from their experiences as of great importance in achieving the four modernizations in China.

The participants also hold that since the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly the start of discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, research workers on the world economy have emancipated their minds. However, as this subject was trampled upon by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for many years, many people still have a lingering fear about studying foreign things and there are still many forbidden zones that they dare not enter. It is therefore necessary to carry out a discussion on the criterion of truth on this subject to truly adhere to the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, not to rely solely on words of authorities or books but to rely on facts, to face the reality of the four modernizations, and to study new situations and problems and dare to put forward new arguments and views. We must study and learn from foreign experience but never have our hands tied by theories based on foreign experience.

The forum stressed that "there are no restricted zones in the study of science." In studying theories on the world economy, it is necessary to encourage the broad masses of theoreticians to express different opinions, carry out extensive academic exchanges, vigorously promote the principles of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and allow scientific research workers to commit and correct their mistakes. It is also necessary to adhere to the "principle of three nots" and never seize on faults committed by comrades in carrying out research work, put labels or use the big stick on them.

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The forum participants exchanged views on important measures on setting up of research organs, training of research workers and carrying out of the plan, and organized a preparatory group for forming a national society on the world economy.

The forum, held in Beijing from 11 to 20 July, was sponsored by the Institute of the World Economy under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The forum was attended by 172 experts, professors and theoreticians engaged in research on the world economy. They were from various scientific research units, institutes of higher learning and departments in charge of economic work throughout the country. Qian Junrei, director of the Institute of the World Economy under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, presided over the forum. Yu Guangyuan, Huan Xiang and Ma Hong, vice presidents of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Wang Taohan, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Liu Yangqiao, vice minister of education, separately made speeches on important subjects on research work on the world economy as well as on the current world economic situation.

NATIONAL GRASSLAND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE HELD

OW310034 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0224 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 29 July--Huge efforts should be made to develop grasslands--this is the consensus of the national on-the-spot conference on developing grasslands in pastoral areas. This conference, held at Bairin Right banner, Ju Ud League, Nei Monggol, was sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Representatives of animal husbandry workers from 14 provinces and autonomous regions--after visiting the basic forage farms and grass hybridizing plots of three communes in Bairin Right Banner, as well as a state stud farm, and after comparing notes--have acquired a keener understanding of the importance of grassland development and gained a general idea of how to develop grasslands.

They stated that although in many aspects Bairin Banner has just begun grassland development, it is on the right path and its work is commendable.

The conference called on all pastoral areas to earnestly learn from Bairin Right Banner's experience while taking into consideration their local conditions.

A responsible comrade from the Ministry of Agriculture proposed that no more visitors should come to Bairin Right Banner, and that the banner be allowed to refuse visitors after this conference, because it has happened in the past that once a place was designated a model example in a certain field, it was continually plagued by visitors and visiting groups.

The representatives appealed to leadership at all levels: The principle "make animal husbandry the main task in pastoral areas and diversify the economy on this basis" should be immediately put into effect. They said that this principle should not merely be talked about or remain only on paper, but rather it should be implemented. They said that this basic problem must be satisfactorily solved in the 3 years of the readjustment period.

NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL CONFERENCE FORMULATES PLANS

OW311902 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0324 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 30 July--The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences recently held a national pomological planning conference in Chongqing, Sichuan.

In light of China's fruit production, the conference formulated the 1979-85 national plan in pomological research and the 1979-81 national plan for coordination of key pomological projects. Both plans call for using modern science and technology to solve the major technological and theoretical problems in China's fruit production and scientific research as well as for greatly promoting China's fruit production by preparing the conditions for higher output, better quality, higher efficiency and lower costs in fruit production.

Since liberation, China has made headway in fruit production. But on the whole, our progress has been slow and has lagged behind advanced world levels. Many countries have imported fruit trees from China and surpassed China in terms of the quantity and quality of these trees. China's present per capita fruit output is only a dozen jin, which is less than one-tenth the world's average. The gap between our country and some advanced countries in fruit production is even greater.

The participants at the conference held that if fruit production is going to make much progress, it should be guided by scientific research. This has been an important experience of advanced countries. China has a rather large acreage planted to fruit trees. For instance, the acreage planted to apple trees is 1.5 times that of France and nearly 2 times that of the United States, but our output does not exceed either of the two countries. This is mainly because of our low level of scientific management. Therefore, strengthening pomological research is a precondition and important measure if China's fruit production is to develop swiftly.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS, DEVELOPMENT

OW271918 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1328 GMT 26 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 July--In addition to Hou Xueyu's article [see 26 July PRC DAILY REPORT, p L 12] RENMIN RIBAO today also carries a 25 July GUANGMING RIBAO report on visits paid by responsible comrades of the State Scientific and Technological Commission to well-known agricultural scientists.

The report says: Recently, responsible comrades of the State Scientific and Technological Commission called on a number of well-known agricultural scientists and brought up four points on how to readjust and push forward agricultural scientific research for discussion with them. The four points are:

1. To readjust and push forward agricultural scientific research, it is first of all necessary to continue to eliminate the poisonous influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in agriculture. For this purpose, it is quite necessary to start free discussion on agricultural ideas, mainly some theoretical views concerning agricultural modernization. To develop this kind of discussion, it is imperative to thoroughly emancipate the mind, always proceed from the actual conditions and insist on taking practice as the only criterion of truth so as to establish our theory and practice for the modernization of agriculture on the basis of the objective laws governing the natural and social development of our country.
2. It is necessary to encourage the agricultural scientists and technicians to boldly put forward positive opinions, suggestions and plans on agricultural principles and policies, rural capital construction and development and construction of agricultural bases.

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3. It is necessary to effectively consolidate the agricultural scientific research institutions to form a relatively complete system and structure of agricultural science and education. It is necessary to improve the social position of the agricultural scientific and technical workers who are fighting on the frontline in the rural areas, pay attention to and provide them with the necessary working and living conditions and fully develop their initiative.

4. It is necessary to pay attention to both basic agricultural scientific studies, applied studies and development research. The subjects of studies should cover the main points and at the same time give consideration to the overall situation. Results of agricultural science and technology--new varieties, fertilizers, insecticides, agricultural machinery and tools, and so forth--should be popularized by various methods, especially by economic methods, so as to enable the mass movement of scientific farming to develop according to local conditions with solid results.

GUANGMING RIBAO CITES NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

OW260734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 26 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (XINHUA)--The modernization of agriculture in China must have its roots in mechanization, says Zhu Daohua of Shenyang Agricultural College in an article frontpaged in today's GUANGMING DAILY. This is the second in a series of articles on agricultural development organized by the paper. The first of the sequence appeared yesterday.

Zhu Daohua expressed the view that China should learn from the experiences of foreign countries and embark on its own road of modernization. China differs from other countries in its social system and in its specific natural conditions. The leitmotiv of modernization, he says, must be a great increase in productivity. Only by expanding arable land, raising per hectare yield and economizing on manpower, can China come to rival the advanced countries of the world in per capita agricultural output.

Zhu Daohua held that the key to modernization lies in mechanization, which will raise labour productivity and per hectare yield. The manpower released by mechanization can be used to develop forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and other side occupations and also industries in the rural areas. What is more, when the working hours of the peasants have been shortened, the peasants can spend time to study to raise their educational level and learn the principles of science and technology. However, costs must also be lowered while raising per hectare yield through mechanization.

In conclusion, he advocates the policy of walking on two legs: mechanising agriculture where possible, using the techniques of science and modern industry, and where mechanization cannot be implemented immediately, encouraging peasants to develop new techniques and work with enthusiasm under the guidance of the party to lay the groundwork for mechanization.

GUANGMING RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL TASKS

OW270253 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 27 (XINHUA)--Seven major tasks in agriculture have been enunciated by Shi Shan of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in an article carried by the GUANGMING DAILY today as the third in the sequence on the modernization of agriculture.

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The seven tasks are:

One. To conduct a comprehensive survey of the country's environmental conditions. Reasons must be found for the aggravating soil erosion both in the north and in the south, for the death of millions of cattle every winter and spring, and for the pollution of the fields in the suburbs of cities, and of lakes and rivers. Only if the causes of problems are known can agricultural development be planned to provide for the necessary solutions.

Two. The achievement of an appropriate balance between the different sectors of agricultural production, such as farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and side-occupations. In many places grain is the only thing that matters to the neglect of other things. In fact, the natural conditions in many places can be utilized for a variety of purposes.

Three. The arming of agriculture with modern science and technology.

Four. The restoration where necessary of the natural ecological balance. The main problem cited here is forestry. The fundamental cause of 90 per cent of the country's natural adversities is sabotage of existing forests and vegetation.

Five. The running of industries and commerce by the rural communes. In addition to having the communes process their own products, they should also be organized to process other local products, including arts and handicrafts and even spare parts for large industries. This will give an outlet for the rural manpower released by mechanization.

Six. The training of large numbers of scientific and technical personnel for agriculture.

Seven. The raising of the people's living standards so that the per capita annual consumption will rise to 500 kilogrammes of grain, 40 kilogrammes of meat, six kilogrammes of eggs and 150 kilogrammes of vegetables. The income of the peasants should be increased to approach more closely that of city workers.

Shi Shan notes that to fulfill these tasks there must be a series of reforms in organization and structures which should be planned and implemented after careful discussion.

LI DESHENG PRESIDES OVER NORTH CHINA MEETING ON DISEASE

OW310900 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW

[Text] The CCPCC'S leading group for prevention of local diseases in north China recently held a meeting in Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning Province.

The meeting discussed the question of how to step up the efforts to prevent local diseases in north China. Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCPCC and head of the CCPCC'S leading group for prevention of local diseases in north China, presided over the meeting and addressed it.

The meeting pointed out: According to statistics compiled by 10 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in north China, more than 3 million goiter patients have been cured in the past year or so, and 75.7 percent of the people in the goiter-affected areas have been given iodized salt to take. Thus, goiter has been basically brought under control in many areas. Both the incidence of acute and subacute keshan disease and the death rate of people suffering from it have dropped to the lowest on record. Rapid progress has been made in the general survey of local and (?stomach) diseases, and noticeable results have been achieved in improving the quality of drinking water to prevent (?stomach) diseases in many areas.

The meeting called for stepping up research on and prevention of local diseases in north China to better serve the needs of the four modernizations.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTS ON CURTAILING PRIVILEGES

HK250436 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Guo Zhengzhong [6753 2973 1813]: "An Historical Attempt To Curtail Special Privileges--on Fan Zhongyan's 'Qingli New Deal'"]

[Excerpts] Fan Zhongyan was a famous statesman and strategist as well as a man of letters of the northern Song Dynasty. He worried throughout his whole life about the dangerous situation the northern Song Dynasty was facing. He was dismissed from office three times for political reasons. The third time, in particular, he pointed the spearhead of struggle at some special privileges of the feudal bureaucratic clique and pushed the so-called "Qingli new deal." His purpose was to carry out political reform. Although he failed, we can learn a useful lesson from this historical event.

To strengthen its centralized, autocratic rule, the Song Dynasty used all possible means to weaken the power of the generals and, at the same time, did its best to win over the bureauocrat-landlords by giving them special privileges of all kinds. Economically, these bureauocrat-landlords enjoyed the privileges of owning farmland and being exempted from service. Encouraged by the policy of "no prohibition of annexation," they seized "half of the land of the whole country." Politically, their sons, relatives and friends could gain official positions through "the bounties bestowed by the emperor" and without having to sit for the imperial examinations."

Materially, the noble class and the bureauocrats enjoyed many more appalling privileges. Most of them did not hold an office, but they received salaries every month and every year. They were also given clothing and food allowances. Even their retinues were given such allowances in addition to other grants.

After signing the "Chanyuan agreement," the Song Dynasty had to pay the Liao tribe 100,000 liang of silver and 200,000 bolts of silk fabric every year in exchange for peace in the north. In 1038, the Xia tribe repeatedly invaded the Song Dynasty from the west. Emperor Renzong had no alternative but to reappoint Fan Zhongyan to take command on the western front. Fan Zhongyan reorganized and outfitted the troops in Shaanxi and Gansu, thereby ending the attacks. However, he was not given full powers to command the army. The Song army was badly beaten in a battle at Haoshuichuan. The Liao in the north began to use blackmail, increasing their annual demand to 200,000 liang of silver and 400,000 bolts of silk fabric. In August of the same year the Xia army attacked the Song stronghold at Dinghuan, killing 16 Song generals. All residences within 600 li of the township of Weizhou were burned, resulting in heavy casualties....

Class contradiction was very acute, while the contradiction between nationalities sharpened. For seven decades from the reign of Emperor Taizu to the reign of Emperor Renzong, there were 12 uprisings, occurring on the average of every 6 years. In particular, the large-scale riots in the capital were a direct threat to Emperor Renzong's rule.

In August 1043, Emperor Renzong was so scared by domestic trouble and foreign invasion that he appointed Fan Zhongyan as a counsellor and called a meeting at the Imperial Palace, during which Fan Zhongyan and Fu Bi were asked to express their views on "border defense" and "urgent current tasks." Fan Zhongyan presented a "10-point report," and Fu Bi also presented a report on current affairs with more than 10 points and a 13-point policy on border defense. Later, Han Qi, Ouyang Xiu and other ministers also made proposals. Fan Zhongyan's "10-point report" can be summarized as follows: 1) The method of promotion in the order of seniority should be reformed. Officials should be promoted for their merits and abilities. Those who are guilty or incompetent should be dealt with seriously; 2) Special privileges, such as "bounties" and "hereditary titles," should be curtailed. Attention should be paid to preventing incompetent sons and relatives of senior officials from holding key posts; 3) The contents and methods of the imperial examination should be changed; 4) Attention should be paid to selecting competent officials to take charge of prefectures and counties; 5) Allocation of land to officials to take charge of prefectures readjusted to insure allotment of land to low-ranking officials and to prevent corruption; 6) Manpower should be organized every year to build water conservation projects and develop production; 7) Soldiers should be recruited to strengthen the army; 8) Some prefectures and counties should be merged and unpaid labor reduced, so that "everyone may work on his own land;" 9) Local officials should be urged to implement the benevolence bestowed by the emperor; and 10) The central government's laws and decrees should be carried out seriously ("Collection of Fan Zhongyan's Memorials to the Throne," Vol I).

This report carried ideas on restructuring the civil service, strengthening the army and developing production. It focused primarily on restructuring the civil service. Fan Zhongyan understood that "elimination of long-standing defects could not be accomplished overnight." In his opinion, "matters should be taken up in order of priority," and a reform should start with "what is workable" and "needs to be tackled first." His opinions on an urgently needed and practical reform were generally adopted by Emperor Renzong, written in an imperial edict and promulgated throughout the country as a "new deal."

This "new deal" obviously hit at the big bureaucrat landlords' special privileges to a certain degree and created conditions for elevating the political rights of the middle and small landlords. However, in no way was the "new deal" meant to oppose all feudal privileges. Fan Zhongyan even stressed maintaining the allotment of land and handsome salaries for the officials. He also did not mean to terminate the privileges resulting from the "bounties" bestowed by the emperor and the "hereditary official titles." He merely wanted to curtail the superfluous privileges, cut down on the number of "sons and relatives of senior officials" who held their posts without doing any work and increase the number of "efficient and capable" officials from among middle and small landlords and poor scholars, in order to redistribute power and property within the landlord class. This was the essence of the "Qingli new deal."

Because of class and historical limitations, Fan Zhongyan was unable to perceive the nature and root causes of the feudal bureaucratic privileges. At most he could see some characteristics and find an answer from the contemporary civil service system.

By suggesting a redistribution of power, Fan Zhongyan put himself in opposition to the clique molding special privileges. No clique would lightly give up its power and interests. A few months after the "Qingli new deal" was put into practice, it was "criticized by many in the imperial court" and aroused the "displeasure of many." "Many provincial officials opposed it." Moreover, after this reform was introduced, "those who held hereditary titles were deprived of some of their bounties and the strict method of promotion and demotion was an obstacle to those who gained their posts through family connections."

As a token of the will of the patriarchal landlord class, the feudal privileges were a kind of very obstinate traditional force based on the feudal economy. Fan Zhongyan, a landlord and bureaucrat himself, wanted to discuss the matter with the emperor, the chief representative of the big landlord class, and to curtail the special privileges of this class. This could only be an expedient attempt to ease class struggle under special conditions, that is, at a time when the supreme ruler was having difficulties. Within the landlord class, the most decadent and conservative force was often the force in absolute predominance. For this reason this kind of reform would invariably fail. Fan Zhongyan could at most replace a few prefectural and county officials. He did not have the power to dismiss a provincial official. He could at most curtail some special privileges of some bureaucrats. He never wanted to and could not curtail the ordinary privileges or the highest privilege, the imperial power. Eventually, he could do nothing besides loudly recite his motto "be concerned about the affairs of state before other affairs, enjoy comfort after others" and do a few "good deeds" in his hometown.

The failure of the "Qingli new deal" was followed by the failure of Wang Anshi's reform movement. Thus the attempts to bring about a change in the situation of long-standing poverty and weakness were futile. The northern Song Dynasty was never able to recover after this setback. Eventually it fell amid domestic troubles and foreign invasion. This is a lesson taught us by history.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS CHINESE HISTORY PUBLICATION

HK280643 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Report: "Discussing Issue No 2 of ZHONGGUO SHI YANJIU (STUDY OF CHINESE HISTORY)"]

[Text] According to this paper's report, issue No 2 of ZHONGGUO SHI YANJIU was published recently. This issue carries two articles on criticism of feudal despotism. The article by Lin Tiejun, "'May 4th' New Cultural Movement and Anti-Feudalist Thought" deals with the important significance of criticizing feudal despotism in light of the historical experience during the May 4th Movement. The "Criticism of Chinese Feudal and Cultural Despotism" by Wang Zengyu summarizes history from Q'nshuang burning books and burying scholars alive to literary persecution and feudal and cultural despotism in the initial period of the Qing Dynasty. He also gives some of his views on the negative role of feudal and cultural despotism in history.

This June was the first anniversary of the death of Comrade Guo Moruo, former director of the (Ancient) History Institute. This issue carries a commemoration article by Yin Da: "Guo and the Study of Chinese Ancient Society." The article looks at the outstanding achievements scored by Guo in applying Marxism to the study of ancient Chinese society and recalls Guo's attitude toward science and the study style of constantly conducting investigation and self-criticism and disdarding old theories.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS RESUMED PUBLICATION OF SERIES

HK280628 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[XINHUA report: "RED FLAG FLIES Series Resumes Publication"]

[Text] The RED FLAG FLIES series, which was forced to suspend publication for 17 years, has recently resumed publication. The first volume after the resumption of publication--RED FLAG FLIES, Volume 17, has been published.

RED FLAG FLIES is a nonperiodic series specially devoted to carrying revolutionary memoirs and biographies of revolutionary martyrs. The series was inaugurated in 1957. It met with the warm welcome of the readers, particularly the young readers, and became vivid teaching materials for conducting education in revolutionary history and traditions. In September 1962, however, the "theoretical authority" ordered the series to suspend publication. The 300,000 copies of RED FLAG FLIES, Volume 17, which were printed and ready for circulation, were also destroyed. Writers of the articles and editors of the series also suffered from blows and persecution.

The recently published RED FLAG FLIES, Volume 17, carries articles by Huang Shuze, Jiang Qinfeng, Li Wei Han and Zhang Qilong remembering Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary activities, and articles by Ge Baoquan, Wei Jie, Liu Ang, Shi Zhe and Ning Gan in memory of Comrades Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Dong Biwu and Peng Dehuai. The volume also carries Wu Yunfu's posthumous manuscript "A Great Example for Fighters--in Memory of Comrade Zhu De," Li Tianyou's posthumous manuscript "Records on Suppressing Bandits in Guangxi" and also revolutionary memoirs by Bo Yibo, Tong Xiaopeng and Xia Yan.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS BOOK ON LI DAZHAO

HK300005 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Yao Weidou [1202 4850 2435]: "The 'Biography of Li Dazhao' Is a Good Account of an Historical Party Figure"]

[Text] The "Biography of Li Dazhao" recently issued by the People's Publishing House is the first full and accurate biography of an historical party figure that our country has seen until now. It breaks through the "forbidden zone" in which party history has been confined for many years to present quite well the glorious life of Li Dazhao, our country's earliest Marxist.

The compilation of this book required an extremely severe ordeal and a heavy price paid in blood. As early as the beginning of 1960, Comrade Deng Tuo--who was not afraid to face the ban of so-called "theoretical authority" levied by the "gang of four" advisors--proposed to write this book and was charged with the task by the party school of the Beijing Municipal Committee. Comrade Zhao Zhengfu, the director of the Beijing Municipal Committee party school, took infinite pains in this connection to guide the book's compilation. Lin Biao, the "gang of four," and their advisors, who harbored a bone-deep hatred for the revolutionary pioneer Li Dazhao, mounted a frenzied attack on him to achieve their evil purpose of distorting the history of the party. Their shameless slander of the manuscript as a "great poisonous weed" constituted a major part of their allegation that the Beijing Municipal Committee was "preparing public opinion for the restoration of capitalism." During their massive literary inquisition, it was for this book that Zhao Zhengfu was persecuted to death! [paragraph continues]

It was not until the "gang of four" fell from power that this manuscript was able to see the light of day again. It was then seriously revised and supplemented by the original authors. During the revision, many comrades gave their support. Li Xinghua, who had spent time in prison with Li Dazhao and had lost the sight of both eyes under the torment of the "gang of four," and the septuagenarian Liu Nongchao, who had been Li Dazhao's pupil, both helped examine the manuscript. They highly appraised the quality of the work and the militant spirit of the compilers.

The value of the "Biography of Li Dazhao" resides in its courage to speak the truth, to take a scientific approach and to restore the respect that party history originally had. The book has depicted a great era, and era that nurtured many proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, such as Li Dazhao, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Chongxia. It has depicted their initial, bitter struggle to establish the party during the May 4th period and also objectively depicted the historic role played by Chen Duxiu and others during this stage of history. The book recreates Li Dazhao who condemned both man-made idols and impulsive thinking and who progressed with his time.

Another special feature of the "Biography of Li Dazhao" is its simple language and clearcut style. It is completely divorced from those shoddy works which are replete with empty verbiage, falsehood, boasting, and formulaic language. The book is written in a fresh, new style that should be encouraged.

LIBRARY SOCIETY ESTABLISHED, JOURNAL PUBLISHED

OW010842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, August 1 (XINHUA)--The China Society of Libraries has announced its formation at a meeting held in Taiyuan, the capital of Shanxi Province. China's first national forum on library science was held here at the same time.

Attending the gathering were 200 representatives of various nationalities from local library societies all over the country and library research centers in Beijing.

The new society adopted regulations and outlined its aims: to organize research, make publications, conduct academic exchanges with foreign libraries and librarians and introduce achievements in library science at home and abroad.

The society's first council elected Liu Jiping as president. Two council seats were retained for persons from Taiwan. Liu Jiping is curator of China's biggest library--the Beijing Library, which has nearly 10 million volumes of books. Speaking at the meeting, he called for the establishment of a country-wide library network to keep pace with the country's modernization efforts.

Yu Guangyuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, made a special trip to Taiyuan to attend the meeting. He urged the librarians to provide better service and to make their libraries into useful information centres.

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One hundred seventy-four papers on library science were read at the forum, covering such topics as basic theory of library science, bibliography, library construction, the science of classification and the modernization of library work.

The first issue of the society's publication "Library Science Reports" has already been published. It carries 10 articles dealing with the historic mission of libraries, the creation of a country-wide library network, and the introduction of books on the history of foreign countries.

China's library work has a long history. The post-liberation years have seen great development in this field, despite the sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the cultural revolution. There are presently 1,200 libraries in China, with 400 county libraries expected to be added this year.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES POEM BY PENG DEHUI

HK310656 Beijing Guangming RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 79 HK

[Article by Huang Ruiyun [7806 3843 7189]: "I Applaud and Cheer for the People"]

[Text] Some days ago, I read by chance in GONGERN RIBAO a poem entitled "Visiting my Native Village." It was written by Comrade Peng Dehuai in December 1958 in his native village of Liaoshi Commune, Xiangtan County, Hunan. The poem reads:

"Grain was scattered all over the place,
And sweet potato leaves had withered.
The young and the able-bodied were away making steel;
And only the children and the women were left to bring in the crop.
I applaud and cheer for the people...."

These lines made me feel very excited, and it was long before I calmed down. In our eyes, Comrade Peng Dehuai was a battle-tested militarist who had performed meritorious services for the party and the people as well as a farsighted and broadminded politician. We have all heard how he displayed his prowess in unflinchingly and calmly directing the million bold warriors in battles during the turbulent years. We all remember how he boldly faced reality and remonstrated with his superior during the particularly difficult years in the course of history. However, very few of us know that this loyal and indomitable proletarian revolutionary was also a poet.

"Visiting My Native Village" is a poem written in plain colloquial language and has a lively rhythm. It is a modern verse with the style of traditional folk poetry and is a good poem that is hard to come by.

This poem is particularly rousing not because it has a sonorous rhyme and elegant wording but essentially because it truthfully reflects the hard facts of history at a given time and expresses the revolutionary aspiration of a poet who felt concerned about the destiny of the millions and millions of people and the future of the socialist motherland. In this poem, we can see not only the particular social phenomena at a given time but also the great valor of the poet.

With high morale and strong fighting will, the people of the whole country achieved great successes on various fronts and reaped a huge bumper harvest in agriculture in 1958 under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong. During the victorious situation, some people got carried away and adopted extremist measures which went against the objective law. Commandism and boastfulness could be found everywhere. [paragraph continues]

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"Grain was scattered all over the place, and sweet potato leaves had withered. The young and the able-bodied were away making steel; and only the children and the women were left to bring in the crop." These lines present us with a true portrayal of reality at that time. As we see it now, there is nothing special about a plain verse such as this. But in those days, Comrade Peng Dehuai's poem was just like a beacon in a foggy sea, an illuminous pearl in a dark night. No one can write a poem like this if he is unwilling to face reality squarely and share weal and woe with the people.

One of the favorite topics of discussion among contemporary literary and art workers is the idea of observing and learning from real life. What does observing and learning from real life mean? This is worth studying. Of course it is necessary for each and every one of us to pack our bags and go down to the factories and villages to live for a period of time and find out about the situation around us. However, whether or not this is really helpful depends on the attitude of the person who sets out to experience life. In the past, under the guidance of erroneous ideas, some people had a subjective concept and a fixed pattern in mind before setting out to observe and learn from real life. They went down to the factories and villages merely because they had to "find" some "information" to go with their preconceived concept and fill up their prefabricated frame. Works created in this way are bound to be formulized and generalized. This kind of experience is of no value. How did Comrade Peng Dehuai look at the reality of everyday life? To this day, people are still telling each other the story of Comrade Peng Dehuai's home visit in 1958. They say that he wore a straw hat and a pair of straw sandals and went down to the mountain villages and the fields to have heart-to-heart talks with those poor peasants who worked and fought shoulder to shoulder with him in the old days. He saw the true picture of the vast rural areas and heard the masses pour out their hearts. The harsh reality made him realize what went wrong in our country. With feelings of deep remorse, he saw the serious consequences of erroneous practices which went against the objective law and predicted what was going to happen. Out of his concern for the destiny of the broad masses and his anxiety for the future of the socialist motherland, he poured out his heart and raised a cry of warning by writing this poem which is filled with his profound feelings for his country and people.

If what Comrade Peng Dehuai had done can be called observing and learning from real life, then we must say that he alone had truly probed into the essence of social life and found out about the thoughts and feelings of the millions and millions of people.

I do not know whether or not there are any other poems by Comrade Peng Dehuai--I am sure there must be. Even if this is the only one, it will live forever in the hearts of the people. His slogan "I applaud and cheer for the people" is the condensation of a poet's boundless love for the people and is the crystallization of a poet's noble qualities. It should be written into our annals of modern poetry in characters of gold and should be engraved on a towering precipice in honor of the poet. Comrade Peng Dehuai's spirit of "I applaud and cheer for the people" set a model for contemporary and future revolutionary poets. This famous line will be the motto for all poets and singers who are determined to serve the people.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Further Report on National Industrial, Communications Conference," published in the 26 July People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 6, second paragraph, line four, should read:...of about 20 billion yuan in output...

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

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WAN LI VIEWS ANHUI AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

OW310325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Hefei, 27 July--The Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have conscientiously solved pay and employment problems for agricultural scientists and technicians. A large group of agricultural scientists and technicians have recently been promoted to leading posts so that their scientific knowledge and technical ability can be fully used to guide scientific research work and direct production for the purpose of expediting agricultural modernization.

There are over 10,000 agricultural scientists and technicians in the province, accounting for 4/1000 of the province's agricultural population of 42 million. Among these scientific personnel, only 23 have the title of agricultural technicians, and not even one has had the title of forestry technician conferred on him by the forestry department in the past 30 years. Many veteran agricultural scientists and technicians who are over 50 years old have specialized knowledge and have made outstanding achievements in work. However, they are given the same treatment politically and the same living and working conditions as those technical personnel who have just graduated from schools. Furthermore, agricultural scientists and technicians are given much worse political treatment and working conditions than scientific and technical personnel of other departments. This situation is far from meeting the needs of agricultural modernization.

To develop agriculture as quickly as possible, Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial party committee, suggested that the solution of pay and employment problems for agricultural scientists and technicians should be taken as an important task in the shift of work focus. The Standing Committee of the provincial party committee has stressed at meetings many times that in implementing the policy toward intellectuals, special attention should be given to implementation of the policy toward agricultural scientists and technicians.

In early March this year, the provincial revolutionary committee called a provincial conference to specifically discuss how to strengthen scientific and technological work in agriculture. On the basis of opinions offered by agricultural scientists and technicians, "regulations on questions concerning pay and employment for agricultural scientific and technical cadres (trial draft)" were formulated and issued in April this year.

Since the "regulations" were issued, many cases of false charges, wrong sentences and frame-ups involving agricultural scientists and technicians in Anhui Province have been reinvestigated and their victims rehabilitated; agricultural scientists and technicians are no longer indiscriminately employed; and a large group of scientists and technicians with favorable political and ideological backgrounds, specialized knowledge and abundant practical experience have either been promoted to leading posts or given the title of technician. Quite a few have assumed the posts of directors of agricultural research institutes at the county or prefectural level, directors of farms or forestry farms or directors of agricultural departments at the county or prefectural level. Some have been assigned to leading posts at the provincial agricultural department.

Various localities in Anhui Province have also solved the problems concerning working conditions and welfare benefits for agricultural scientists and technicians in accordance with the guidelines of the "regulations." Anhui's conscientious efforts in solving pay and employment problems for agricultural scientists and technicians have begun to bring about favorable effects on the society.

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Over half of the 163 secondary agricultural school graduates originally working in the urban areas of Liuan Prefecture have now gladly returned to work in Shou and Houqiu counties, the remotest areas in the prefecture. Among 38 scientific and technical personnel working at the agricultural scientific station in Bengbu Municipality, 24 had requested reassignment, but now all of them have withdrawn their requests.

WAN LI SPEAKS AT ANHUI FORUM ON CREATION OF PLAYS, MOVIES

HK300843 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] "To further emancipate our minds, bring about flourishing literary and artistic creation and serve the four modernizations in a still better way, the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee recently held a forum in Hefei on creation of plays and movies. Some 50 drama and movie workers, critics and representatives from the press and publishing units concerned in the province participated in the forum. The comrades from the Writers' Union of China and the Shanghai Film Studio also participated. Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Comrade Zhao Shouyi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and Comrade Yuan Zhen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; received all of the participants. Comrades Wan Li and Zhao Shouyi spoke at the meeting. Comrade (Liu Zhengwen), director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, and Comrade (Zhang Chunhan), first deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, attended. Comrade (Dai Yue), deputy director of the propaganda department, presided over the forum."

The main subject of the forum was to study how we can further emancipate our minds to improve and create bright prospects for our province's creation of plays and movies to make them serve the socialist four modernizations. At the meeting, Comrade (Dai Yue) conveyed the important speeches made by the central leading comrades concerning the issues of theory and creation of plays and movies. He also gave a speech on how to further emancipate our minds to improve and do well in the tasks of creating plays and movies. The participants carried out enthusiastic discussions on how to further emancipate our minds, expand the scope of subject matter, create more historical plays, readjust the party's policies concerning literature and arts and so on. The participants held: "The shift of the party's work focus and the progress of our country's four modernizations have put forward new demands on literary and artistic creation, especially on the creation of plays and movies." Since the gang of four was smashed, we have scored certain success in creation. However, we still cannot satisfy the needs of the people. Therefore we must make more efforts to bring about flourishing literary and artistic creation.

All held: We must continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, seriously summarize all positive and negative experiences and eradicate the ultraleftist pernicious influence. After the shift of the party's work focus, we have seen a new subject for creation and that is, we must strive to depict our people's heroic achievements in the four modernizations. In view of this we must follow the teachings of Comrade Mao Zedong, go deep into the living realities of the people, know and reflect new characters and the new worlds and serve the four modernizations with new creative works. However, we should not concentrate our literary and artistic creation in talking about the four modernizations only because in doing so, we are creating for ourselves new forbidden areas.

We should be bold to speak the truth and reflect real life. So long as our ideological stand is correct, all writers and artists can write on subjects with which they are familiar. The participants held: "The history of our country is long and there are many things about which we can write. Therefore, we should attach importance to writing historical plays." This will be of great benefit in educating the people if we can summarize useful experiences and lessons from certain historical facts expressed through the techniques of art. During discussions, some people held: When we write historical plays, we should of course respect the history, but we should not give explanations of the history. Some held: We should not use the past to disparage the present in writing historical plays. Some people even held: Too much depiction of past emperors, generals and prime ministers will bring about publicity of feudal authority and this will harm the current opposition to feudalism and personality cults.

All the participants unanimously held that they should conduct deep discussions on these problems. They also held: If we want to rapidly promote creation, we must also seriously readjust the party's policies on literature and art. "There are many unreasonable systems and methods in our publication of literary works, performance of plays and shooting of films. There are too many passes and there are also many problems in management. Some leading comrades who are specifically in charge of the work have not shown adequate democratic work style and they are not familiar with the law of art. If these problems are not solved, the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend" will not be truly implemented and acting according to the law of art will only be words. The participants demanded: We should also lay down some laws concerning creation and publication to institutionalize democracy in art and allow the writers' right of self-determination in creation to be reliably insured both politically and legally. In addition, the meeting also discussed the problems of how to improve techniques in creation and artistic quality of all works and how to build the force of literary and artistic creators."

"In his speech, Comrade Wan Li first discussed the excellent situation of our province's literary and artistic circles. He pointed out: Certain problems still exist in the course of progress. This is mainly because the pernicious influence of the gang of four has not been eradicated. Some people still pursue factionalism and the force is not strong enough."

When he mentioned the tasks of literary and artistic creation, Comrade Wan Li said: The current central task of the party and state is to achieve the four modernizations. Therefore, literature and art must serve this task. We must continuously emancipate our minds and develop anything so long as it serves the four modernizations. The key to implementing the principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" lies in "allowing to bloom" and "allowing to contend". We must promote contention in both science and technology and literary and artistic creation. Comrade Wan Li stressed: We must implement the "three-nots." We must allow people to make mistakes and correct mistakes so that people will be bold to write. Comrade Wan Li continued "the plays should mainly take current events as subject matter. However, this is not a regulation but an advocacy." Plays and movies educate people in two ways, through positive education and through exposure. On historical plays, Comrade Wan Li said: In choosing the subject matter, we must make specific analysis to see whether the subject will benefit the people. Writing historical plays is designed to use the ancient to serve the present.

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Comrade Wan Li also hoped that playwrights and scenario writers would pay attention to literary and artistic creation for children.

Comrade Wan Li said in conclusion: Strengthening the party's leadership over literature and art does not mean that the party interferes with literary and artistic creation, but in fact renders support to it. First, in supporting literary and artistic creation work, the party is implementing its principles and policies and the principle of "let a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend". Secondly, the party guarantees that people are allowed to make mistakes and correct them. Thirdly, the party helps us build a good literary and artistic force and create favorable conditions for literary and artistic creation.

ANHUI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON ORDER IN COMMUNICATIONS

HK300812 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 26 July to implement the spirit of the instruction of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee on vigorously tidying up order in communications in the cities and the countryside. It demanded that all places specifically strengthen traffic control and do well in promoting order in society, production, work, teaching, scientific research and people's livelihood in Anhui's cities and countryside in order to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and defend the smooth carrying out of the four modernizations.

Present at the conference were responsible persons from the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the revolutionary committees of all administrative offices, municipalities and municipalities under the jurisdiction of the prefectural government, economic committees and also public security, communications and agricultural machinery departments. Comrade (Zheng Huaizhou), deputy secretary-general of the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the telephone conference. Comrade Cheng Guanghua, Standing Committee member of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the conference.

The conference noted: Since the beginning of this year, although we have scored definite achievements in traffic safety and control in Anhui, reduced the number of traffic accidents as compared with the same period last year and begun to change the situation of a steady annual increase in traffic accidents, there are still many problems and the development of the work is very unbalanced. It is far from meeting the demands of the new situation of the four modernizations. We must make a very great determination to solve the problems in this respect.

With reference to the spirit of the instruction of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, the conference put forward that it is now necessary to firmly grasp the work regarding traffic safety. It proposed to launch a battle for a month to tidy up order in communications in the cities and countryside in August in order to fundamentally improve order in communications in the cities. In addition, and on this basis, we must institutionalize traffic control as regular work. We must create a fine social convention of everyone following and upholding order in communications in order to pay tribute to the 30th National Day.

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To do well in promoting order in communications in the cities and countryside, the conference put forward the following demands: 1. Widely publicize among and mobilize the masses and vigorously create public opinion on promoting traffic safety. 2. Strengthen education in safe driving for drivers of motor vehicles and rigorously enforce the management of vehicles. 3. Fully mobilize and rely on the masses, rigorously enforce the management of the appearance of the cities and roads and strictly forbid any units or individuals to use the roads in a manner which violates traffic regulations. Those municipalities which have not solved the problems of parking space must solve them as quickly as possible in order to change the phenomenon of illegal parking. 4. Seriously and strictly handle all kinds of traffic accidents and resolutely implement the principle of everyone is equal before the traffic laws. 5. It is necessary to educate traffic control personnel to follow traffic regulations in a model manner and actively do well in promoting traffic order and control.

SHANDONG: JINAN PROMOTES ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT WORK

SK301318 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to station sources, Jinan Municipality has combined the movement to increase production and practice economy closely with the readjustment of the national economy, promoting both the growth of industrial production and the smooth progress of the economic readjustment work.

When the movement to increase production and practice economy was launched in Jinan, four striking problems were encountered: 1) Some enterprises had too heavy a production workload; 2) in some enterprises, the production workload was far below their capacity; 3) products made by some enterprises were not required by the market and were thus overstocked in the warehouses; 4) some enterprises operated at a considerable deficit because of poor management.

To resolve these problems, the municipal party committee organized the responsible departments concerned to make an overall analysis of the enterprises and their products. On the basis of the specific problems revealed by the analysis and in conjunction with the movement to increase production and practice economy, they took vigorous action to readjust the enterprises and their production workload in a planned manner.

According to their specific problems, the enterprises and their production workload were readjusted as early as possible in different ways--namely, subordinating, distributing, merging and changing. Enterprises with little work to do were subordinated to those with more work. Enterprises which had too heavy a workload distributed part of their workload--either the manufacture of some products or the production of certain machine parts or accessories--to the enterprises which had less work to do. Enterprises whose products were not required by the market changed their production plans. Enterprises in the same trade with small production workloads were merged together and began making new products. Following these readjustments, the problems of many enterprises were resolved.

At the same time, the quality standards for 168 products were revised. During the first half of this year, a host of products showed improved quality. A recent survey has revealed that 83 percent of the major products in the municipality have equaled or surpassed the best quality level on record.

As a result of combining the movement to increase production and practice economy with the readjustment of the national economy, Jinan Municipality has been able to accelerate its industrial development and boost its industrial production. The total industrial output value for the first half of this year was 4.1 percent higher than the corresponding period last year. As to the fulfillment of major economic and technical norms, much better results were achieved than in previous years.

BRIEFS

ANHUI SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL WORKS--Anhui Province recently held in Hefei a selection through public appraisal of scientific and technological works by young people. Those selected will be entered in the National Exhibition of Scientific and Technological Works by Young People to be held in October. Some 200 works on mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geography, biology, radio and model ships were entered. Through serious comparison and appraisal, 80 works were selected for awards; and from them 70 outstanding works were selected for the National Exhibition of Scientific and Technological Works by Young People. (Hu Kaiming), vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee and honorary chairman of the committee for the Anhui Exhibition of Scientific and Technological Works by Young People, and responsible comrades of units concerned attended the award rally and watched scientific and technological demonstrations. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jul 79 HK]

FUJIAN COMMEMORATION RALLY--The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and the Longyan Prefectural CCP Committee held a rally in Longyan on 20 July to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the entry of the Red Fourth Route Army into Fujian and also the convocation of the first West Fujian CCP Congress. Some 1,000 representatives of all units from the 12 counties under the original West Fujian Revolutionary Base attended the rally. Seated at the front rank on the rostrum were Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and chairman [as heard] of the provincial revolutionary committee; Wang Zhi, deputy political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units; Liu Yongsheng, vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Chen Maohui), advisor to the Jiangsu Military District; He Minxue, advisor to the Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; (Wen Fushan), vice chairman of the Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Xiong Zhaoren), deputy chief-of-staff of the Fuzhou PLA units; (Li Dean), deputy commander of the Fujian Military District; (Peng Zhaokang), secretary of the Longyan Prefectural CCP Committee; and (Liu Zhenqiu), leader of the delegation of the Longyan Military Subdistrict and a retired cadre. On behalf of the Fujian provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman [as heard] of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 21 Jul 79 HK]

ZHEJIANG NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER --In the first half of this year, Zhejiang's small nitrogenous fertilizer plants produced more than 183,000 dun of synthetic ammonia, a 31 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW]

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XI ZHONGXUN PARTICIPATES IN GUANGDONG ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES

Comfort Group

HK310054 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] To warmly celebrate Army Day, the Guangdong comfort group has extended its cordial regards to the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Guangdong. Carrying the lofty respect and deep-rooted friendship of the people throughout the province, the group was headed by Comrade Yang Shangkun, with Luo Tian, Huang Jingbo, Xue Yan, (Liu Junjie), (Li Fulin), (Ma Yiping), (Fang Zhigang), (Zhang Rihe), Lin Ruo, (Lu Shimou), (Yuan Lu) and other comrades as deputy leaders. The comfort group was divided into eight branches led by the responsible comrades of the party and the government of Guangzhou Municipality and other localities. Visiting all parts of the province, these branch groups expressed their warm concern for the PLA units stationed in Guangzhou Municipality, Hainan Administrative Region, Shantou, Huiyang, Shaoguang, Zhanjiang, Foshan, Meixian and other places.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of Guangdong provincial party committee and chairman of Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, also made a special trip to Huiyang Prefecture to participate in some of the garrison activities there. He extended solicitude to the local PLA commanders and fighters, listened to the work reports of various PLA units and also delivered a speech at the comfort rally.

He lauded the People's Liberation Army stationed in our province for its brilliant contributions and meritorious services in maintaining the security of the motherland's southern border and safeguarding the smooth progress of her socialist construction. At the same time, he also hoped that PLA units would strengthen their political and military training as well as their scientific and cultural education to cultivate more outstanding and qualified backbone elements, accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of units, and raise their combat effectiveness to a modernized level.

Also invited to the comfort activities were some labor models in industry and agriculture, retired veteran Red Army fighters and representatives of families of martyrs and army men from various localities.

Literary and artistic and film projection teams accompanying the comfort group on its mission gave several performances of traditional dramas and shows extolling anti-Vietnamese heroes as well as showed some brilliant films to entertain the local PLA commanders and fighters.

Literature and Art Soiree

HK010638 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Jul 79 HK

[Text] To mark the 52d anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA, the Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou municipal revolutionary committees held a literature and art soiree in the Guangzhou Friendship Theater on the evening of 31 July. Xu Shiyu, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units; Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and second political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units; Xiang Zhonghua, political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units; and Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended.

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The Guangdong drama troupe performed for the soiree an eight-act drama ("Lei Xue Ying Hua") ["Oriental Cherry Stained With Tears and Blood"]. Some 1,500 people in the Guangzhou area including workers, peasants, soldiers, retired and demobilized army men, dependents of martyrs and army men, intellectuals, renowned figures in all circles and responsible cadres on all fronts watched the performance. A warm atmosphere of army-government and army-people unity filled the theater.

After the performance, Xu Shiyu, Xi Zhongxun, Xiang Zhonghua, Yang Shangkun and other leading comrades mounted the stage and received all the actors and actresses. They also had a photograph taken together.

On the evening of 30 July, the Guangzhou PLA units held a literature and art soiree in the Guangzhou Zhongshan Memorial Hall to comfort the working personnel of the leadership organs of the party and government of Guangdong and Guangzhou and the people of Guangzhou Municipality.

GUANGDONG RADIO URGES OVERCOMING ENERGY SHORTAGES IN INDUSTRIES

HK310838 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jul 79 HK

[Station Commentary: "We Should Seek Resources, Not Just Wait for Them"]

[Excerpts] Currently, there have been shortages of energy resources and loopholes in raw material supplies in our province's industrial production. Some factories and enterprises have been unable to guarantee fulfilling their tasks due to shortages of resources. What can we do about this? If we try to recall past history, we can see that due to the fact that we relied on the masses to carry out the movement to increase production and practice economy, we have been able to tide over several economic difficulties in the past.

Now, in view of these problems, Vice Premier Kang Shien has put forward a solution for these problems at the national work conference on increasing production and practicing economy on the industry and communications front. The solution is: We should seek resources on our own initiative, not just wait for them. In the current industry and communications production the situation of the supply of coal, petroleum, electric power and certain raw materials is tense, and the situation of large consumption and immense waste is still very common. According to statistics, in the first quarter of this year, the product quality of half of the province's industrial enterprises and the consumption index of fuel and electric power in production of two thirds of the products had not been restored to their past best standards.

If the industry and communications enterprises carry forward the revolutionary spirit of working arduously, industriously and thriftily running the enterprises, being careful in reckoning and striving to practice economy, and make full efforts to reduce consumption of the main raw materials and power by 5 to 10 percent, with that of last year as the basis, this will be a very great potential and we will be able to find resources.

Let us take the coal department as an example. According to statistics on the six coal mines subordinate to the province, if we reduce our consumption to last year's level, we will be able to save 13 million kilowatt-hours of electric power and 2,400 cubic meters of pit-props within half a year. So long as the electricity department reduces the electricity consumption by plants and transmission losses, we will be able to save some 40 million kilowatt-hours of electric power and use them instead for industrial production to create some 100 million yuan more in output value.

Let us also take our province's small nitrogenous fertilizer production as an example. Production has increased yearly and consumption has been continuously reduced. We have again scored pleasing results in the first half of this year. Consumption of the two types of coal in producing 1 ton of synthetic ammonia has been further reduced by 203 kg compared to the same period of last year and consumption of electric power reduced by 84 kilowatt-hours. As a result, we have saved 38,000 tons of standard coal and 15.7 million kilowatt-hours of electric power within half a year and we have achieved a reduction in consumption and an increase in production. We should energetically develop new products, improve product quality and expand markets for products. This is another way to seek resources. Currently, in some enterprises, the product quality is poor, the fashions are old and variety is limited, with the result that the products do not sell well, difficulties arise in the circulation of funds and we can only carry out intermittent production. Only by boldly bringing forth new ideas to open up a new production situation can we find a solution to these problems.

We should enthusiastically popularize new technology and crafts and carry out reforms and innovations. This is also an important way to overcome shortages of energy resources and raw materials and seek resources. There are many ways to seek resources. Nevertheless, whatever way or method we adopt, the key still lies in leadership. So long as the leaders at all levels, especially the leaders of first and second positions emancipate their minds, overcome the theory of external causes, get moving, are determined to concentrate their main energy in increasing production and practicing economy, go deep into the production front, seriously help the basic level enterprises solve problems and difficulties that emerge in the movement to increase production and practice economy, try to seek resources and not just wait for them, the pace of the development of industrial production will certainly be speeded up and still better results will be scored in the movement to increase production and practice economy.

GUANGDONG DRAWS PLAN FOR HARNESSING PEARL RIVER DELTA

HK310737 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[Report by GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Ma Yunong [7456 7183 6593] "Practically Draw Up a Plan for the Overall Harnessing of the Pearl River Delta"]

[Excerpts] The office for planning the harnessing of the Pearl River Delta under the Guangdong Provincial Bureau of Water Conservancy and Electric Power is actively carrying out scientific studies by gathering and analyzing firsthand data in order to draw up a practical plan for the overall harnessing of the Pearl River Delta. Since June last year, with the help of the units concerned, it has conducted two large-scale hydrographic surveys in the Lingding Yang area at the mouth of the Pearl River and acquired a great deal of valuable data.

The Pearl River Delta is an important commodity grain base in South China, a base for ocean shipping and foreign trade and a major producer of such cash crops as sugarcane, silkworm mulberry and fruit.

After its establishment in 1975, the office for planning the harnessing of the Pearl River Delta started its work under the direct guidance of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, the Guangdong Provincial Committee and the Guangdong Provincial Bureau of Water Conservancy and Electric Power.

In the course of drawing up a solid plan, its personnel realized that a reasonable, practical plan must be based on scientific research and that some projects had been built by fits and starts and had lost a great deal of public money because the plan lacked sufficient data as its base and, in particular, because scientific research had not been conducted beforehand.

A precondition for harnessing the Pearl River Delta is that efforts must be made to have a good grasp of the formation, development and evolution of the Pearl River Delta so that the plan will conform to the objective laws. Bearing this question in mind, the personnel of this office started by gathering firsthand information and carried out scientific research in a down-to-earth manner.

From June to August last year, with the support by the Guangdong Provincial Scientific and Technological Committee and with the assistance of the Guangdong Provincial General Hydrographic Station, the South China Sea Oceanographic Institute, the Guangzhou Waterways Bureau under the Ministry of Communications, the geography faculty of the Zhongshan University, the Guangzhou Geographic Institute and the PLA units stationed in Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Baoan, Dongguan and Panyu counties, this office conducted a three-month hydrographic survey of the Pearl River floods in the sea areas at Humen, Jiaomen, Hongqili and Hengmen which were situated at the mouth of the Pearl River. As far as the vastness of areas and the scale of measuring of water flow were concerned, this survey was unprecedented in Guangdong Province and had rare parallels in the whole country. Forty-four ships and 540 people took part in this survey. Fighting the winds and waves at sea, they divided themselves into four groups to make synchronous observations. They acquired 450,000 pieces of information on the varying scales of tides, speed and direction of water flow, amount of sand carried in the water, water temperature, water level, wind direction and speed, chlorine content of water and the property of some survey points. This information is generally complete, continuous, diversified and synchronous and provides a vast scientific base for studying the hydrography and the law of movement of sand and silt at the mouth of the Pearl River. It is also basic information for studying the dynamics at the mouth of a river and the study of oceanography. From the beginning of this March to the end of April, this office, together with some fraternal units, again conducted large-scale hydrographic investigations during the dry season and acquired a great deal of valuable information.

Before that, this office also worked with the assistance of a naval unit, the Huangpu Harbor Construction Command, the Guangzhou Waterways Bureau and the Guangdong Provincial Waterways Bureau under the Ministry of Communications, the Zhongshan University, the South China Teachers' College, the South China Sea Oceanographic Research Institute and drew up a bathymetrical contour map of areas 20 meters under water at the frontal fringe of the Pearl River Delta and a chart of some main waterways in the west river basin. It acquired some hydrographic data of the sea areas of Shiziyang and Modaomen and made investigations on the changes in the course of the river during the past. It also accumulated data needed in drawing up the plan for harnessing the Pearl River Delta. At present, with the assistance and support of some fraternal units, it has summed up the data in all aspects and, after making investigations, analyses and calculations, drawn a preliminary plan for harnessing the Pearl River Delta.

ZHAO ZIYANG ATTENDS SICHUAN FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT MEETING

HK010029 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 31 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] The Sichuan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently held a provincial conference on farmland capital construction to consider ways of carrying out this work in a faster and better way, in order to promote the rapid development of the province's agricultural production. Yang Wanxuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided at the meeting. The speeches of Hua Guofeng and Li Xiannian made at the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference and the instructions of the party Central Committee and State Council were first conveyed to the meeting. Comrade Yang Wanxuan and representatives of various prefectures and counties made speeches. Comrade Zhao Ziyang, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, listened to these reports and made an important speech.

After repeated discussions, the participants more clearly understood the great importance of promoting farmland capital construction. They held: "Sichuan has a large population and little farmland. Its foundation is weak. In carrying out agricultural modernization, it is necessary to practice meticulous and careful cultivation, till the land in a scientific way and go all out to increase crop yields on the existing farmland. This means that we must carry out farmland capital construction on an extensive scale, strive to improve the low yields, strengthen our capacity to resist natural disasters and build up stable and high-yielding farmland which can produce good harvests irrespective of flood or drought."

The conference discussed specific measures for promoting farmland capital construction in the province. The participants held: "Drought is the greatest menace to agriculture in Sichuan. Viewing the province as a whole, building water conservancy projects remains the orientation for the main effort in farmland capital construction. As conditions vary widely, each place must decide its own orientation for the main effort in the light of local conditions. Promoting forestry construction is an indispensable condition for developing agricultural production at high speed. Improving the soil is a basic task in building up stable and high-yielding farmland and achieving agricultural modernization. In carrying out farmland capital construction, we must first work out plans for comprehensively harnessing the mountains, rivers, forests, farmland and roads and natural gas. Secondly, in close combination with surveying the natural resources and promoting the zoning of agriculture, we must fully consider the comprehensive use of resources and their rational [word indistinct]."

The conference held: "It is necessary to act in accordance with economic plans, seriously implement the policies and apply economic measures and scientific management to organize the masses to do well in farmland capital construction." The conference called on the party committees and government at all levels to get a very tight grasp of farmland capital construction, and further heighten the masses' understanding of the importance and urgency of carrying out farmland capital construction.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY--Some of the enterprises in Yunnan's national defense industry system have used their existing capacities and organized the production of daily industrial products in order to satisfy the needs of the markets and the people. From January to April, the system scored an output value of some 20 million yuan, up more than 30 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 9 Jul 79 HK]

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JILIN GARMENT FACTORY ADOPTS BONUS SYSTEM, PROSPERS

SK301220 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of July last year, the Changchun No 4 garment factory has adopted the bonus system of sharing the net profits of the collective, which has brought about remarkable results and turned the situation around from one of operating at a loss into one of making profits.

The factory takes its retail departments as units for the implementation of the system. Individuals receive bonuses only when the retail departments make net profits. When retail departments do not make net profits, individuals are not entitled to bonuses. According to the specific conditions of retail departments, a certain percentage of the net profit is set aside as special bonuses for workers who have overfulfilled their tasks. The remainder is shared by the workers and the collective at a ratio based upon the specific conditions of the departments. Retail departments in downtown areas usually have highly skillful workers responsible for processing nylon and other synthetic fabrics, for which the charge is comparatively higher. Retail departments in remote areas usually have workers of comparatively lesser skill perform the processing task, thus charging less. In view of the situation, the seven retail departments of the factory are divided into three classes. The ratio for net profits to be shared by the workers and the collective is 2:8 for class A departments, 3:7 for class B departments and 4:6 for class C departments. In this way, the different conditions of departments are taken into account, unreasonable uniformity is prevented and the bonuses given for the same amount of labor, despite different conditions, are basically the same. Within a department, the amount of the bonus given the workers in the three classes is determined according to the base salary they receive for processing materials. Class A workers are entitled to an extra 10 percent of the net profits as a bonus. As for workers engaged in processing work whose income has not reached the level of that of class C workers because of subjective reasons, they will receive only 85 percent of their base salary.

Thanks to the implementation of the bonus system of sharing the net profits of the collective, all seven departments of the garment factory have experienced great changes. Time needed for processing garments has been shortened to half a month, the service manner has been improved and incidents rooted from poor quality have been reduced. The implementation of the system links the interests of retail departments with those of workers. New and veteran workers help each other and make concerted efforts for a common goal, material consumption has been lowered and labor productivity and attendance have been raised.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI VISITS MARTYR ZHANG ZHIXIN'S MOTHER

SK301242 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to a Liaoning RIBAO report, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, paid a visit to martyr Zhang Zhixin's mother, (Hao Yuzhi), at the former's younger sister's home when he was in Beijing attending the second session of the Fifth NPC. As soon as Comrade Ren Zhongyi entered the house, he told the elderly Mrs (Hao): "You brought up a good daughter for the party." The elderly Mrs (Hao) replied: "This should be credited to the party's cultivation and education."

Comrade Ren Zhongyi continued: "But this should also be credited to family education." Comrade Ren Zhongyi's visit brought great comfort, encouragement and support to (Hao Yuzhi's) family. The family once again extended deep gratitude to the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee which, in line with the principle of the CCP Central Committee, had exonerated Zhang Zhixin and conferred on her the title of martyr.

LIAONING UTILIZES INDUSTRIAL EXHAUST HEAT

OW310149 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Shenyang, July 31 (XINHUA) --China's industrial province of Liaoning is currently using around 32 percent of its exhaust heat to generate electric power and provide steam and heat for industrial and domestic use. To date, this northeast China province has nine power-generating units with a combined capacity of 57,000 kilowatts making use of exhaust heat, and 14 generating units with an additional combined capacity of some 30,000 kilowatts are currently being installed.

Exhaust heat is widely available in the province and recoverable waste heat is estimated as equivalent to some three million tons of coal. It may be recovered from the production of chemicals, and from furnace slag, waste gas, liquid and smoke.

Waste heat from furnaces in metallurgical, chemical and machinery plants, ranging from 500 to 1,000 degrees centigrade, can be directly utilized for heating or drying air and materials, or indirectly to produce steam, hot water, hot air for power generation, forging or pneumatic hammering. The experience of Liaoning Province in utilizing exhaust heat is being studied by similar industrial enterprises elsewhere. Drawing on China's potential in this respect, Jiangsu Province and Shanghai City are now able to tap some 30 percent of their exhaust heat.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG GEOLOGISTS--Heilongjiang's geologists achieved marked results in prospecting for mineral deposits in the first half of this year. At the beginning of this year a provincial geological conference was held on the shift in the emphasis of work. It was decided that emphasis should be placed on prospecting for copper, gold and other nonferrous metal deposits. By 25 June, Heilongjiang's geological departments had overfulfilled their prospecting and drilling plans for the first 6 months of this year. Pyrites were discovered in Aihui County, lead and zinc in Yichun, and alluvial gold mines in Linkou, Jiayin, Luobei and Huma counties. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL GAMES--The Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial Games began in Harbin on 15 July. The games' outstanding athletes will become members of the Heilongjiang delegation to the Fourth National Games to be held in September. Comrade Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the organizational committee for the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial Games, spoke at the opening ceremony, encouraging the athletes to create new records to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Taking part in the provincial games are 1,100 athletes in 17 delegations. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW]

GANSU LEADERS STUDY DOCUMENTS OF PARTY, NPC SESSION

SK310740 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 30 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, in order to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and win a victory in fighting the first battle for the four modernizations, the Gansu provincial party committee recently held a study class in the party school of the Gansu provincial party committee for principal leading cadres of the provincial, prefectural and county party committees.

Attending the study class were Song Ping, first secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee; (Yang Zhilin) secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee; secretaries of various prefectural, municipal, Zhou and county party committees; and responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices at provincial level, totaling more than 100 persons.

Running the study class, the party school of the Gansu provincial party committee has inherited and carried forward the party's fine tradition of intensifying training of leading cadres during the period of a great strategic change, arousing strong reactions and attention among party organizations of all departments. The participants should spend 1 month at the study class in order to conscientiously study and understand the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and the essence of Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on the government's work and other important documents while integrating theory with practice. The emphasis of the study class is placed in the following four points:

1. Give make up lessons on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, eliminate all erroneous trends of thought which have emerged since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and rectify the ideological line.
2. Master a series of principles and policies for readjustment of the national economy and, in light of the reality in our province, study how to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving so as to advance agriculture in our province as soon as possible.
3. Discuss how to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system and how to develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.
4. Rectify the party style and correct unhealthy styles. Leading cadres should take the lead in enhancing the proletarian party spirit and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work styles. The general goal of the study is to enable principal leading cadres at all levels to better understand the current situation through democratic discussions, unify their thinking in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress and win a victory in fighting the first battle for the four modernizations in the great historical change.

The study class held an opening ceremony on 26 July. The secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee and principal of the party school of the Gansu provincial party committee, Comrade Zhao Chuqi, presided over the ceremony. The first secretary of the Gansu provincial party committee, Comrade Song Ping, delivered a mobilization speech at the ceremony.

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GANSU HOLDS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CONFERENCE, NOTES DEVELOPMENT

SK271419 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to station sources, the provincial work conference which was recently held on animal husbandry stated that it is necessary to continually emancipate minds and sincerely implement the party's policies so as to realistically push forward animal husbandry in our province in the coming 3-year period of readjusting the national economy. The provincial work conference on animal husbandry sponsored by the Gansu Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees was held from 7 to 16 July in (?Hezheng) County. Attending the conference were responsible comrades of the various counties and communes from the pastoral areas and cadres of the scientific research units of animal husbandry and provincial level departments concerned. A responsible comrade of the Gansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee presided over the conference and made a report at it.

The conference analyzed the production and construction situation of animal husbandry in our province. Since the liberation, animal husbandry in our province has developed. As of 1978, 2.41 million mu of manmade pastures were established, more than 170,000 mu of fodder grass bases were established, more than 1,600 wells were sunk, more than 1,450 kilometers of water channels were constructed, more than 280 ponds and dams were built, and more than 988,000 mu of grass farms were well irrigated. One third of the livestock in our province are now raised in shelters and more than 90 percent of herds-men are settled in specific areas. The total number of head of various livestock has increased by almost two times compared to the early stage of liberation.

However, as compared with the fraternal provinces, animal husbandry in our province still lags behind. The total output value of animal husbandry amounts to only 17 percent of that of agriculture. This is far from meeting the need for developing the national economy. The conference pointed out: Our province is endowed with vast acreage of grassland covering more than 200 million mu of land. There are seven counties which engage in animal husbandry, two counties which engage partly in animal husbandry and partly in agriculture and several dozens of communes which engage partly in animal husbandry and partly in agriculture. Therefore, the conditions for developing animal husbandry are very good.

In the coming 3 years, our province's animal husbandry should sincerely implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and emphatically grasp well the following tasks:

1. In building animal husbandry it is necessary to implement the principle of developing diversified economy on the basis of developing animal husbandry.
2. It is necessary to firmly grasp the developing of grassland so as to insure that when grassland is developed the work should be successfully completed and good results achieved.
3. It is necessary to strengthen the improvement of livestock strains so as to raise the quality of animals.
4. It is necessary to change the composition of animal herds by increasing the proportion of livestock owned privately.
5. It is necessary to implement the principle of paying attention both to breeding and to preventing animal diseases. [words indistinct]
6. It is necessary to accelerate animal husbandry mechanization and make efforts to develop the five local small-scale industries in pastoral areas and commune-brigade enterprises.

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QAIDAM RAILWAY TRACKLAYING COMPLETED IN QINGHAI

OW281258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Xining, July 28 (XINHUA)--Tracklaying was completed at 1100 hours today for the railway from Xining, capital of Qinghai Province to Golmud, a new town at the foot of the Kunlun Mountain Range in the west of the province. The 834.5-kilometre railway snakes through the Qaidam Basin at an elevation of 3,000 metres above sea level and even higher. A 350-kilometre section was built through sand and gravel areas where no water was to be found. Another section, 32 kilometres in length, was built across a salt flat. The construction of the line also involved boring a four kilometre tunnel through a mountain at an altitude 3,700 metres above sea level.

The building of the railway began in 1974, with the People's Liberation Army Railway Engineering Corps as the main task force. The corps later was joined by more than 1,000 scientific workers from all over the country who helped solve technical and other problems caused by high altitude, difficult terrain and treacherous weather. The railway will become a main communications artery linking northwest and southwest China, "both regions inhabited by people of minority nationalities.

Golmud as Terminal City

OW281300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW

["Golmud--New City in Qinghai's Wilderness"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Xining, July 28 (XINHUA)--Golmud, the terminal for the 834.5-kilometre railway which starts from Xining, capital of Qinghai Province to run across the Qaidam Basin, is a new industrial city and communication centre with a population of 110,000. Track-laying for the railway was completed today.

Situated 2,800 metres above sea level at the edge of Qaidam Basin, Golmud is known as "new city in the wilderness". There was not a single house there 20 years ago. Today, the city has a small hydro-electric power station with a generating capacity of 9,000 kilowatts and more than 30 small factories, including a motor-vehicle repair plant, a potash fertilizer plant, a cement plant, a tanning factory and a farm machinery repair plant. Some 4,700 hectares of saline-alkali land has been reclaimed on the city's outskirts, where a state farm now grows wheat, rape and a variety of vegetables.

South of Golmud are the Kunlun Mountains, while to the north lies the Qaidam Basin with many salt lakes. The Qinghai-Xizang Highway, the Qinghai-Xinjiang Highway and the highway to Gansu Province's Dunhuang converge here, making the city a communication hub linking China's northwest and southwest border areas. Eighty-seven per cent of the building materials and daily necessities for the people living in Xizang are trucked through here. The civil aviation of China has the Golmud-Xining and Lhasa-Lanzhou via Golmud air routes. In 1954 the People's Liberation Army and highway workers built the nearly 2,000-kilometre long Qinghai-Xizang Highway, which starts from Xining, Qinghai's capital city, goes through Golmud and ends at Lhasa.

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Cadres, workers and urban educated young people from all parts of China came here to turn this wild and sandy place into a new city. Even in the early 1950's, Golmud's population only numbered about 1,000. At that time only a few Kazak herdsmen lived a secluded and nomadic life here.

To exploit the abundant mineral resources in the Qaidam Basin and to serve the construction of the railway, a scientific research institute and a designing unit were set up at Golmud and a geological prospecting team is stationed here. Now Golmud has 26 middle and primary schools with 11,000 students. It has six well-accommodated hospitals and 40 clinics. It also has department stores, a bank, a post office, a book shop, restaurants, a cinema, a theatre, a cultural centre and a hotel.

Today Golmud has buildings amounting to 1,100,000 square metres of floor space. In this area where no tree could be seen before, 400,000 poplars and willows line asphalt roads.

BRIEFS

GANSU TV EQUIPMENT--Beijing, 22 July--Gansu Province's Yonghong equipment plant has trial-produced complete integrated circuits for television sets. China at present uses vacuum tubes and transistors in the manufacture of television sets. The use of integrated circuits will help miniaturize as well as increase quality. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW]

SHAANXI SUMMER CROPS--This year Shaanxi Province has reaped good harvests of summer crops. The total output of its more than 2.8 million mu of wheat and other summer grains and of its more than 1.2 million mu of rapeseed increased, respectively, 17.9 percent and 29.8 percent compared with the 1978 records. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW]

XINJIANG FAMILY PLANNING--A regional meeting to exchange techniques of family planning was recently held in Hami, Xinjiang. The meeting was attended by obstetricians from Xinjiang's major hospitals and medical personnel from the maternity departments of 13 hospitals at prefecture and city levels. The natural population growth rate has dropped to below one percent in Urumqi, Shihezi, Karamay and Kuytun municipalities and in some regimental farms. Aside from training large numbers of medical workers to promote birth control, mobile service teams have also gone to remote areas to operate on local inhabitants for birth control purposes. The meeting discussed future plans for promoting family planning and called for full cooperation from all leading departments concerned in Xinjiang. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW]

XINING'S FRESH VEGETABLES--Xining, July 30--The residents of the ancient city of Xining on the northwest plateau now have fresh vegetables in all seasons instead of just half the year, and the varieties of vegetables available have risen from 20 to 60. Xining, the capital of Qinghai Province, is located at an altitude of 2,300 metres above sea level. It has an annual frost-free period of only 120 days and cold weather hampers the growth of vegetables on the plateau. Since 1973, vegetable-growers on the outskirts of the city have developed greenhouse vegetable production to improve the local supply. Some 130 hectares protected by greenhouses have been planted with vegetables. Agro-technicians have helped the growers introduce strains of vegetables which are suited to the local weather. Now they grow dozens of new varieties of vegetables from other parts of China and from six foreign countries, including Japan and the United States. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW]

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